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MOSCOW PAPERS MARK 27 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

PRAVDA Report

PM281009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[N. Bragin report: "Time for Action: Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] "Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-American relations" -- that was the subject of a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center yesterday. Taking part were prominent Soviet scientists and specialists on international questions.

The complex, tense situation in the world, Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, stated in his speech, requires broad, open dialogue on the vital problems of current international relations. Whether the world will follow the path of arms reduction and genuine security, or enter a phase of totally unrestricted arms race chaos depends on how these problems are resolved. The times urgently dictate the need for concrete actions to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe that hangs over him. This is the aim of the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union. Not only broad public circles, but also the governments of many countries have highly assessed the Soviet leadership's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions, V.M. Falin, chairman of the APN board, said responding to a question. In Western Europe and throughout the world there is a growing demand for the United States to respond to the Soviet Union's appeal to stop nuclear tests and start talks on ending them entirely.

However, as stressed at the press conference, Washington remains deaf to these appeals and resorts to malicious distortion of the objectives of the Soviet proposals and totally unconcealed disinformation. The U.S. press, as if by order, is organizing a conspiracy of silence over the positive reaction in the world to the USSR's peace initiatives. Only yesterday, at a press conference, we saw how restrained the American journalists were: only one or two questions. Even then we do not know whether the answers to them, and indeed to other journalists' questions, will be published in the United States. The American Administration, it was stated at the press conference, has taken control of the mass media's reporting of the Soviet proposals. U.S. newspapermen are rather afraid to tell the truth about us and our policy and about how we assess the U.S. Administration's present approach to Soviet-American relations.

It was stated frankly at the press conference that the American side has done nothing, since Geneva, to improve Soviet-American relations. Moreover it avoids fulfilling the important accords reached during the summit meeting. Instead of seeking ways of tackling the problems associated with disarmament and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, Washington steps up the arms race.

I asked: What is the technical and military-political purpose of Washington's stubbornly continuing its nuclear tests? The answer was clear. The U.S. Administration, Academician V.I. Goldanskiy stated, is conducting these tests exclusively in order to improve nuclear weapons and create new types of such weapons. Assertions that in the course of the tests they are checking the condition of weapons created earlier are, from the technical viewpoint, unsubstantiated. As, incidentally, are the claims that the continuation of tests is dictated by U.S. national interests.

Answering journalists' questions about the prospects for a new meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, the conference participaants stressed that everything depends on whether the American side is ready at the meeting, which was and still is planned for 1986, for concrete actions to limit the arms race and end nuclear tests.

The time for action has come. The historic chance to stop the slide toward nuclear catastrophe must not be wasted.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Version

PM281141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow on 27 August was devoted to the new Soviet peace initiatives and Soviet-American relations. Participating in the conference were Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada; V.M. Falin, chairman of the board of the APN; and V.I. Goldanskiy, member of the Committee of Scientists in the Struggle for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat.

In his introductory address G.A. Arbatov said:

We are at a historic crossroads in terms of the decisions that will be adopted in the very near future. On them will depend whether we take the path of reducing arms and ensuring genuine security -- which in our age are practically synonymous concepts -- or whether we enter a period of a totally unrestricted arms race and real nuclear chaos. It is a great, complex, and very important problem and undoubtedly merits a multitude of press conferences and discussions and a broad, open dialogue.

Soviet policy has become, in the United States and in certain other Western countries, an object of massive misinformation and quite malicious distortions, both on the part of the government and, unfortunately, on the part of the mass media. The latest Soviet proposals are even coming up against a kind of conspiracy of silence.

People there keep quiet about what we say and do. The U.S. Administration, by all accounts, has taken the mass media seriously in hand. Support for its line or, at least, nonopposition to it has now become something like a test of loyalty, and you have to keep quiet, probably, under threat of being denounced and accused of anti-Americanism. To speak of the United States itself, on matters of security and foreign policy the press and television there are kept on such starvation rations that it is difficult for them to say anything intelligible, otherwise they would not seize so avidly on every word of Mr L. Speakes.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the ending of nuclear explosions is not a secondary measure, not a political gesture, nor even just a symbol of goodwill. It is a major, very important practical step on the way to ending the nuclear arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat. The point is that the nuclear tests being carried out today have nothing to do with deterrence -- which is how they are constantly justified -- and have nothing to do with the declarative doctrines to which the United States is constantly swearing loyalty. So many nuclear weapons, long since tested, have been stockpiled that, if they were reduced not just twofold but threefold, fourfold, fivefold, there would still be more than enough left to act as a deterrent. [paragraph continues]

If there were any doubts about this, they should have been dispelled after the disaster at Chernobyl. No, tests are not being carried out today to create [sozdaniye] weapons of deterrence but to create [sozdaniye] weapons with whose help they are reckoning on waging and hoping to win a nuclear war, contrary to all declarations, verbal and written. This, on the whole, is the sole purpose of continuing tests. All declarations about difficulties of inspection [proverka] and about the Soviet Union's imaginary superiority are totally groundless.

Answers were given to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: If the United States participates in the moratorium on nuclear tests, what opportunities does this open up for improving the international situation as a whole, as well as for improving relations between the United States and the USSR? Has there been any progress in Soviet-American relations since the Geneva summit meeting?

Answer: As you know, in Geneva last November M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan recognized the need for specific measures to improve Soviet-American relations as part of the process of improving the situation in the world as a whole. In this connection it was agreed that both sides would make efforts in the interests of ending the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in space. It was intended that these joint and bilateral efforts would be summed up at the meeting which they planned and still plan to hold in 1986 in order to move forward, having consolidated the positive result.

The Soviet Union has not conducted nuclear weapon tests for a year now. Goodwill is also required of the United States. We have proposed various options for drawing up corresponding accords. Unfortunately, not one of these options has been accepted by the American side or, to judge from the facts, has even been considered seriously.

Although some cooperation between the USSR and the United States has recently been seen to revive in certain spheres, on basic issues Soviet-American relations have not only not improved but are continuing to move in a dangerous direction, in the direction of deterioration. This applies to the arms race, to regional conflicts, to the U.S. pursuit of a policy of globalism in the international arena, and, if you like, even to the rhetoric we hear from the United States.

Question: How will the concentration of American military forces around Libya affect relations between the United States and the USSR? Will the USSR not end its moratorium in this connection?

Answer: We did not cancel the moratorium when the United States carried out its first piratical action against Libya. If we speak to the point about the Soviet side's attitude toward the present concentration of American forces in the Mediterranean region and to the U.S. threat to Libya, naturally no state that takes a responsible approach to questions of peace and security can remain indifferent to this. It is a question of a typical show of force and saber rattling. This destabilizes the situation not only in that region but also throughout the world.

Question: What will the Soviet Union's reaction be if the United States ceases to observe the SALT II treaty?

Answer: That would be a blow to the entire regime of treaties. The political consequences would also be very bad. [paragraph continues]

Will it be possible to say that America wants a nuclear arms reduction if it eliminates the modest limitations introduced already? And, of course, difficulties will arise for the entire Soviet-American dialogue and for all the proposed meetings.

Question: Does the Soviet Union's repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions have any impact on the awareness of broad sections of the American public in the direction of transforming the stereotypes of the Soviet Union that are foisted on it? And is such a shift possible in the sentiments of American voters in the very near future in favor of supporting politicians who advocate talks rather than confrontation with the Soviet Union?

Answer: We do not want our policy to be perceived as interference in U.S. internal affairs, in its political processes and elections. That is their affair. But it must be frankly stated that it is very hard for our truth to get through to the Americans. A real iron curtain has been set up. But there are grounds for believing that, nonetheless, anti-Soviet stereotypes are being destroyed. As Lincoln said, you can't fool all the people all the time.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev's statement points out that the Soviet Union will find a means of depreciating the American so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, essentially the "star wars" program. How would you comment on that statement?

Answer: We have in mind technical measures that could be used to neutralize an ABM defense itself. It is clear to everyone that it is far easier to neutralize objects in stationary orbits than flying objects -- warheads. These measures could include various kinds of space means that could at a certain moment be aimed at neutralizing an ABM defense. This is a far less costly path.

Therefore, the hopes of bringing about the economic ruin of our national economy by drawing us into a race to create [sozdaniye] an ABM defense are vain hopes. It is possible to find an effective counter to the ABM program without any serious economic expenditure, still less on the scale the United States plans for this.

Question: The Soviet Union has not conducted nuclear tests for more than a year. Are there any fears in this connection for the Soviet Union's nuclear security?

Answer: A more than adequate level of armament has already been accumulated to deter war. Tests are not needed here. Therefore, all the tests that are conducted are tests aimed at waging war.

Question: Almost every day the Soviet Union calls for a nuclear test ban, and almost every day the United States declares that it will not agree with this. Why, then, insist so stubbornly on a test ban? Diplomacy is the art of the possible. My question is: Do you believe that the United States will soften its position at the last moment?

Answer: You know that it very frequently happens in politics that people only start to act when it is no longer possible not to act. Therefore it is necessary to struggle very persistently for every advance. No, the United States does not agree to the moratorium for the time being. But if you recall what Reagan and his entourage were saying in the early eighties, you will see some cosmetic shifts in their position. At that time they objected to any talks and spoke of us only as the "evil empire."

I believe that the United States will change its position on the moratorium when it becomes clear to its leaders that it is impossible to live otherwise and that this is an unnatural situation. [paragraph continues]

Today we are observing that U.S. policy is greatly out of touch with reality.

Question: Do you believe that the majority in the world, advocating a total test ban, is putting pressure on the United States to change its position?

Answer: We know that, according to a poll, 80 percent of U.S. inhabitants themselves are opposed to tests. But whether this will influence the U.S. Administration is a question of how effective American democracy is and how far the administration takes the people's will into account. And, of course, world public opinion is also against tests. We are sure of this. This does not yet influence Washington, but this is a political factor.

Answers were also given to other questions from journalists.

PONOMAREV PONDERS U.S. STAND ON MORATORIUM

LD281521 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Test] Moscow August 28 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev.

Whether nuclear blasts will continue to thunder at testing ranges in the near future depends wholly on the position of the present U.S. Administration.

The Soviet Union has voluntarily and unilaterally refrained from conducting any nuclear explosions for more than a year now and will continue to do so until year's end.

But the planet continues to be shaken by nuclear blasts at the U. S. testing range in Nevada. Since the Soviet Union declared its moratorium, the United States has staged as many as 18 such explosions.

The White House administration has demonstratively kept testing solely for upgrading nuclear arms and developing new kinds of such weapons and stubbornly refused to join the Soviet moratorium.

The danger emanting from this policy of Washington, which is a challenge to the entire world, is many-sided.

It is fuelling world tension and thus feeding fear and mistrust and undermining the security of all nations, including the United States itself.

What is even more dangerous is that it makes for a continuous buildup of ever new kinds of weaponry, whose application cannot be justified by any sensible arguments.

While seeming to recognize that the situation is a deadlock and admitting that the further stockpiling of weapons of mass annihilation will not guarantee greater security, U.S. leaders in practice engage in activities which are directly opposite to what they say for propaganda purposes.

This is seen especially clearly on the example of U.S. military spending. Outlays for the Pentagon in fiscal 1981 through 1986 amount to 1.6 trillion dollars.

All this money is being spent, of course, not to ensure "greater security", as the White House claims, but to give Washington a military advantage and commanding heights in the world and satisfy its long-standing imperial ambitions.

But in the present-day world security cannot be unilateral, it cannot be for "the select". Either it is equal for everyone or it is no longer security but a threat by some countries to others.

The Soviet Union persistently follows a policy of ensuring security for all nations and an end to nuclear testing everywhere once and for all will certainly serve the security interests of all mankind.

The sooner the present U.S. Administration joins the moratorium on nuclear testing, the sooner the arms race will start to peter out.

COMMENTARY CONTRASTS U.S., WORLD VIEW ON TEST BAN

LD282309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Good day, comrades. Ten days have passed since the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions by 5 more months, until 1 January 1987. It can be said that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement rocked the silence of the August holidays in world politics. It is too early to take stock of results. But I think the numerous reactions can be divided into three categories. Those who supported the moratorium before welcomed the new move, both at the level of ordinary and prominent representatives of world public opinion and at the official level. The Delhi Six are an example of the latter. They are acting as a kind of referee and as a possible mediator between the two military-political blocs. Those who had been hesitating joined those in favor in quite large numbers, having been convinced that Soviet intentions were serious.

A reader of London's THE GUARDIAN newspaper expressed that this in a manner typical of Englishmen. "In this dispute," he wrote, "it is becoming more and more difficult not to look like a defender of the Soviet Union." In official circles in Washington, the decisionmakers continued their opposition, even though, as THE NEW YORK TIMES put it, "the idea of stopping tests has the support of the people." It had the American people in mind. Another newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, described the disagreeable spectacle, and I quote, of "the administration being kicked towards talks on the universal banning of nuclear weapons tests." These kicks -- not hard enough, admittedly -- are coming from the U.S. Congress, which adopted a series of resolutions, encouraging, as it were, the White House in the direction of greater flexibility.

In other words, the Reagan administration is losing out politically. But this, after all, is not the purpose of the new Soviet initiative. Our objective is to have the one-sided silence in the nuclear testing grounds reciprocated. All this leads us to the old question: What could force the Reagan administration to change its position? Consideration of the military needs? But it is still banking, patently, on success in the arms race. The new political thinking for which Moscow is calling? But, alas, Washington is still thinking in the same old way and does not wish to agree with our premise that in this day and age it is suicidal to base interstate relations on the illusion of achieving superiority in the terrible weapons of destructions.

And, alas, the logic of commonsense is not strong enough to win over those who worship force. In present circumstances they can only be overcome by force -- not the force that springs to mind immediately, but rather the force of political pressure from the world community, above all U.S. public opinion and the U.S. Congress, where many believe that the moratorium is in the interests of U.S. security and universal security.

In world politics, it is extremely rare that immediate and, so to speak, clean results are achieved. But our moratorium continues to force and continues to influence the moral and political climate of the world and America itself.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MORATORIUM EXTENSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 August carries in its Second Edition on page 1 an editorial on the extension of the nuclear test moratorium. The PRAVDA Second Edition has been compared with the 21 August Moscow PRAVDA First Edition version published in the 21 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 9, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line five in the Second Edition reads: no more searing alarm on earth now than the alarm created by the threat of nuclear onmidestruction. The time has (rewording and omitting passage)

Page AA 10, paragraph two, first line the Second Edition begins: This decision is underpinned by the Soviet people's unanimous will. The entire world's peoples evaluate (adding passage)

Same paragraph, line three reads in the Second Edition: the year 2000 fully accords with the demands of the age. More than a (omitting "which" and a passage)

Same paragraph, line eight reads in the Second Edition: extended once again. This decision is already an action, and not just a proposal. This step marks (adding passage)

Fourth paragraph, line three reads in the Second Edition: section of the world community. Moscow has received (omitting passage)

Page AA 11, second paragraph, first line begins in the Second Edition: The Soviet Union is sure that (omitting quotation marks and passage)

Paragraph three, line, first line reads in the Second Edition: making one more invaluable contribution which accords with the common desire (changing wording)

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

LD281511 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

This year's session of the Congererne on Disarmament is drawing to a close. In the final speeches, its participants are analysing the results of the work done. Many note with regret that the conference has failed to make progress on a number of most important questions of arms race limitation and of disarmament.

The present, extremely important stage of history requires new approaches to the security problems by every state and joint efforts of the entire world community, head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan said at today's plenary meeting. He said the Soviet Union advanced in 1986 a whole series of proposals helping to find solutions of those questions.

Central to them is the comprehensive plan of eliminating all kinds of weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century, advanced in the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, of January 15 of this year. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has been operating for over a year. It has been extended again, despite the lack of reciprocity from the U.S. side. The USSR made a number of important steps also in the sphere of monitoring the ending of tests with the use of international forms of verification, including on-site inspections.

Conducting consistently the line at [as received] a radical solution of the question of preventing an arms race in space, without which the removal of nuclear danger is unthinkable, the USSR proposed to work out a multilateral agreement on ensuring the immunity of artificial earth's satellites and banning anti-satellite systems. These proposals have been borne up by weighty actions: The Soviet unilateral moratorium on anti-satellite systems has been operating for three years.

New initiatives have been made also on banning chemical weapons. The initiatives have sped up the achievement of mutual understanding on key problems of the banning of chemical weapons, elimination of their stockpiles and industrial facilities for their production.

The Soviet initiatives are composite parts of the idea of an all-embracing system of international security formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress. They are evidence of the manifestation of flexibility, readiness for compromise, the striving to find the way toward overcoming impasses.

The Soviet representative urged the United States, other NATO countries to join in the common effort for undelayed solution of problems facing humanity.

BOOSTER ROCKET LAUNCHES COMPLETED IN PACIFIC

LD271213 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- In connection with the completion of the planned launches of booster rockets TASS is authorized to state that the areas in the Pacific limited each by a circle with a radius of 20 nautical miles, their centers located in latitude 47 degrees 00 minutes north and longitude 171 degrees 24 minutes east and in latitude 39 degrees 05 minutes north and 173 degrees 27 minutes east, which were the subject of the announcement of August 23, 1986, open to shipping and aircraft traffic from August 28, 1986.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES LATEST U.S. ASAT TEST

OW281041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Vsevolod Solovyev commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The United States has recently carried out a routine test of its ASAT antisatellite system.

[Solovyev] Hello comrades, the recent test was the fourth to be conducted by the Pentagon within the framework of work connected with the development [sozdaniye] of a second-generation ASAT antisatellite system. This system is intended for destroying targets in near-earth orbit.

It is known that at the last round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva, the Soviet Union offered the United States to come to an agreement on partial measures that could be adopted now, each of which could make a significant contribution to solving the problem of preventing the militarization of space. This package of measures includes prohibiting antisatellite systems. Incidentally, it has now been 3 years since the Soviet Union has unilaterally not placed antisatellite weapons in space.

Judging from everything, the Soviet proposals made in Geneva appear not to suit the Pentagon at all for the following reasons: first, perfecting weapons against satellites is directly connected with the realization of the Pentagon's favorite creation, the SDI program: second, the testing and development [razvitiye] of antisatellite weapons make it possible to develop [razrabotka] antimissile technology under the limitations envisaged in the antimissile defense treaty, the ABM Treaty. For this reason the ASAT program is the Pentagon's loophole enabling the United States to circumvent this exceptionally important treaty. Finally, antisatellite weapons are instruments capable of undermining the other side's capability to carry out a return strike, a retribution strike. The Pentagon has announced that the latest test, the fourth test, of the ASAT system, was successful. But can another step leading toward the militarization of space be considered as success?

ARTICLE NOTES FINAL STAGE IN MX TEST PROGRAM

PM281756 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Provocation After Provocation. New MX Missile Test"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Aug -- Another MX ICBM test has been carried out in the United States. AP, citing a Pentagon spokesman, reported that the missile, equipped with nine independently targeted dummy warheads, was launched at Vandenberg Air Force Base (California) in the direction of Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific. According to a statement by spokesmen for the U.S. Defense Department, for the first time warheads were targeted on two different areas 112 kilometers apart.

With the present MX launch, the 13th, the Pentagon began the final stage of tests of the missile. It is reported that at this stage it is planned to carry out tests with flight servicing systems "on full alert." At the same time, MX deployment has commenced at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming. By this December, according to U.S. press data, 10 missiles of this type will have been placed in a state of full combat readiness. For fiscal 1987 the White House has asked Congress for funds for the construction of another 21 missiles. The U.S. Administration intends to deploy a total of 100 of these strategic weapons. It is interesting that the MX test took place the day after an ASAT antisatellite system test. This is further evidence that as well as creating [sozdaniye] space weapons Washington intends to go ahead at full speed with the buildup of its strategic armaments.

IVANOV DISCUSSES NEED TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD282141 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 28 Aug 86

[commentary by Viktor Ivanov]

[Text] Soviet-American consultations will continue next week with a view to adopting joint measures to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons. Here is a commentary by Viktor Ivanov:

The consultations are to be held next Thursday and Friday in Bern under an agreement reached at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November. The summit voiced

resolve to press for a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and an agreement on the destruction of chemical weapon stocks. The issue of the nonproliferation of chemical weapons is an aspect of the general problem. The Soviet Union has demonstrated its resolve to reach agreements on both partial measures and the problems as a whole. During the first round of the Soviet-American consultations a measure of progress was achieved and the outcome of the first round can be described as positive on the whole. As Washington has acknowledged officially, neither the Soviet Union nor its allies have made any move running counter to the goal of ensuring the nonproliferation of chemical weapons.

As far as the issue of banning chemical weapons of mass extermination and destroying its stocks is concerned, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been pressing for an appropriate international agreement. In April, the Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference tabled new proposals accounting for the stand of the Western nations. The proposals provide for banning and destroying all chemical weapon stocks and dismantling the industrial capacity for the manufacture of these weapons. They also provide for effective verification measures, going as far as on-site inspection by international teams of experts. In taking that stand the Soviet Union proceeds from clear-cut plans for abolishing chemical weapons before the turn of the century, spelt out by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of 15th January. The plans are part of the Soviet program for setting up a comprehensive system of international security, advanced by the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in the spring.

The Soviet approach to the issue of chemical weapons relies on the principles that guide this country in its policy with respect to disarmament in general. The Soviet Union accounts in its proposals for the points of view and proposals of other nations' governments, as well as public opinion. The principle of equal security is adhered to throughout the proposed arms limitation and disarmament process. The Soviet proposals are open-ended and subject to any discussions aimed at reaching results corresponding to the interests of all parties concerned. The Soviet Union's readiness for a constructive dialogue and its commitment to seeking mutually acceptable formulas are interpreted in certain United States circles and in some of its allies as a result of the military pressure and arms build-up that these nations have been trying to bring to bear on the USSR. Speaking on Soviet television on 18th August, Mikhail Gorbachev warned that this interpretation is wrong and that it does not contribute to reaching agreements in good faith. The Soviet proposals, he said, are not dictated by weakness; they are dictated by the awareness of the great responsibility for the destinies of the human race. The same is true of the Soviet approach to the problem of abolishing chemical weapons.

SCIENTISTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SDI, CHERNOBYL

PM271052 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 23 Aug 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "USSR Scientists: "We Will Be Able To Perforate Space Shield'"]

[Text] Rome -- The Soviet Union is working hard on a kind of "anti-SDI" system designed to render the American space shield ineffective the very moment the U.S. Administration succeeds in sending into orbit the weapons and detectors needed to confine Moscow's nuclear missiles to the ground. This is the most important confirmation that emerged from the press conference that the five Soviet scientists attending the Erice meeting gave at the Soviet Embassy in Rome.

Having answered several questions about the meetings organized by Professor Zichichi, relations with American scientists, the chances of international cooperation, and the Chernobyl disaster, the Russian experts confirmed that they are working on the anti-SDI system.

The group of Soviet scientists was composed of Andrey Kokoshin, Aleksey Arbotov, Mikhail Gerasev, Garegin Aslanyan, and Stanislav Rodionov. The information about the anti-SDI working group was provided mainly by Gerasev, a young physicist on the staff of the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States of America and Canada Institute. "The day after Reagan's 23 March 1983 speech we set up a working group that began to examine the possibilities of countering America's star wars; our assessments enabled us to identify areas in which it will be possible to work to nullify SDI at a cost vastly smaller than that needed to put the space shield into orbit."

The Soviet scientist declined to add much more, though a small point of information did come from the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, according to whom it will be relatively easy to electronically "blind" the sensors of the detection network designed to indicate the launching of Soviet missiles. Gerasev intimated that the USSR is specializing in the development of the famous killer satellites and antisatellite missiles capable of disrupting a future U.S. antimissile system. So electronic warfare would seem to be the area in which the Soviets hope to achieve the best results in their race against the space shield. In a publication released recently by APN a "Committee of Soviet scientists for peace" set out in detail the sectors on which Soviet research is concentrating its attention: High-power land-based lasers -- much simpler to construct than those that the Americans want to put into orbit to destroy USSR missiles as they are launched -- could be used as an active counter--countermeasure. According to Soviet scientists "the creation of these lasers could be much simpler than that of lasers installed on orbital stations." Ballistic missiles of a different kind could be targeted on the various "weak points" of an antimissile system such as the United States wants to develop. The first "sensitive" target would be the centers protecting the super-computers designed to control SDI and above all the data-link systems between detectors and central computers and between the latter and the various space weapons capable of hitting Moscow's ballistic missiles. "Shrapnel" and space mines could be devices to be launched or kept in orbit alongside the American detectors.

The subject has hitherto been barely touched on: It will be interesting to see how far Russian scientists have in fact reached in their research. It is in any case interesting to note that, if nothing else, the Soviet scientists' remarks at their embassy yesterday hinted at a new element in the Soviet negotiating line. Many other issues were broached at yesterday's press conference, however, though there were few novelties worthy of note. Profressor Kokoshin and his colleagues were full of praise for the action taken by Zichichi, whose mediation is proving to be much more well received by the Soviet academic world than Italy has hitherto realized. The Soviet scientists said they were in favor of many of the joint experiments proposed at the Erice conference. The Soviet scientists also answered questions about the Chernobyl diaster: On this subject the only news was the mention of the discussions that arose in the USSR following the explosion about the opportuneness of persevering with nuclear power for the production of electrical energy. The opinion of the five scientists (who certainly express the thinking of the Soviet academic leadership) is that it is necessary to pursue this path, to examine safer power plants, but in any case to produce electricity from the atom. In answer to a question there was also a mention of dissident physicist Andrey Sakhorov: "He is still working with us in the field of theoretical physics and recently published a major study on aspects of cosmology," one of the Soviets said.

Another topic was the impossibility of a limited nuclear war: It is an exclusively military issue, a question of military doctrine, but the scientists' confirmation is significant because it clarifies the parameters within which work is being conducted by those who produce for the military the tools needed to maintain the deterrent. If the Red Army considers a nuclear confrontation limited to confined theaters out of the question, this is also the approach with which the scientists are working.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VIENNA IAEA CONFERENCE

Participants View Chernobyl Film

LD252154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2043 GMT Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, August 25 (TANJUG) -- The participants of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) meeting in Vienna have been shown a 15-minute Soviet film on the accident at Chernobyl today. A combination of documentary and animated films, the authentic shots showed the Chernobyl plant site on the morning of April 26, as well as the situtation on May and early June, when the first stage of eliminating the consequences of the nuclear reactor four breakdown as completed. The film, sponsored by the Soviet Committee for Nuclear Energy and completed immediately prior to the opening of the Vienna meeting, was seen also by newsmen, but the use of videocameras during the screening was not allowed. It is not known yet whether the film will be made completely public.

The documentary shots for the most part confirm the official Soviet reports that the accident was caused by human error. The film shows a high degree of durability of the technological equipment in the three remaining reactors of the Chernobyl plant, situated in the same complex as the fourth. As the film showed, the cooling systems in the fourth reactor, which were turned off during incompetent experimenting with one of the turbogenerators causing uncontrollable rise in temperature and an explosion of the reactor, remained undamaged.

Expert Says AES 'Tomb' Ready in Sep

AU261629 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, Aug 26 (AFP) -- A concrete "tomb" to totally seal off the stricken Chernobyl nuclear plant will be ready at the end of September or the beginning of October, Armen Abagyan, director of the Soviet Nuclear Power Stations Institute, said here Tuesday. Mr Abagyan, one of 24 Soviet experts here for a top-level conference on the Chernobyl accident at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said the concrete tomb would be more than 55 metres (187 feet) high. It would rise 20 metres (68 feet) above the level of the roof of the reactor, which collapsed in the April 26 explosion. He said the concrete walls would be more than a metre (3.4 feet) thick and the base would extend over 200 metres (680 feet) by 100 metres (340 feet). It would guarantee a "radiologically normal situation" in the surrounding area and in the atmosphere, preventing emission of radioactivity, Soviet experts said. The experts hope that it will be possible some day to put the almost undamaged reactor back into service. Various parts of it were severely contaminated by radioactive particles circulating in the ventilation systems.

Ecological Damage Assessed

AU271501 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 27 Aug 86

[By Serge Berg]

[Text] Vienna, Aug 27 (AFP) -- The Chernobyl reactor explosion was an ecological as well as human disaster for the area around the Ukrainian plant, Soviet experts at a conference here to discuss the consequences of the April 26 disaster have admitted.

Plant and animal life in rivers and streams in the 30 kilometre (19 mile) security zone around the Ukrainian plant will be seriously affected, the Soviet experts said at the International Atomic Energy Agency conference. They now fear a radical change in the region's eco-system as a result of the April 26 reactor explosion. About a third of the 50 million curies of radioactive material given off by the explosion landed on approximately 3,000 square kilometres (1,150 square miles) around the plant that have now been evacuated and access banned to the Soviet population.

The Soviet experts said that as plant and animal life had different levels of resistance, the radioactive contamination would result in "modifications in the interaction between them and lead to changes in the eco-system structure." The secondary effects, they said, could lead to an increasing amount of certain organisms and species at the expense of others "especially in aquatic eco-systems and those close to water zones." The heaviest price will be paid by species in the reservoir for the plant's cooling system, but fish in nearby rivers will also be affected, they said.

Studies carried out by the Soviet Union for their report on Chernobyl indicate that no negative effect on fish was detectable below a certain radiation rate of 0.4 millirads per hour -- about four rads per year. But in the river Pripyat which crosses the region, measurements of up to 50 millirads per hour have been made and so "one can expect effects on the immunitary and genetic system," the experts said.

In the plant cooling system reservoir, rates of up to 50 millirads per hour were measured. Preliminary estimates by Soviet experts indicate that radioactivity in species living in water south of the reactor, that supplies the city of Kiev, had not passed levels which produced changes. Soviet authorities say they have undertaken a number of measures in an effort to treat contaminated land and introduce a "progressive return" to normal usage. "The radioecology problems is not simple, but nature is our ally," Valeriy Ilin, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told reporters here.

The Soviet experts refused to say exactly how long the contamination would continue to ravage the eco-system in the region. They said that plants, through their roots, dispose of large quantities of the radioactive material deposited on the surface, which would mean less to penetrate the food cycle.

Mr. Ilin would not give firm figures for the number of extra cancer cases for the population of 75 million in the Ukraine and Belorussia, expected to be caused by radio-activity in the food cycle. But a rate of about 0.4 per cent above the expected number 9.5 million cases was given in the Soviet report, which would mean about 50,000 cancer cases. Mr. Ilin did however repeat previous Soviet assurances that "there is no real danger for the population after Chernobyl."

Cancer Predictions Reduced Tenfold

AU281655 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, Aug 28 (AFP) -- The Soviet delegation at the conference here on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster Thursday chopped down tenfold its prediction on the number of cancers it expects people will develop from eating food contaminated by radiation from the fallout. Admitting a mistake in their own predictions, the medical experts said they expected food contamination to cause 2,500 cancers rather than 25,000 as announced earlier. In addition, 6,500 people are expected to get cancer directly from radiation -- a figure that remains unchanged.

Unofficial sources here said that the International Atomic Energy Agency here was negotiating the Soviet Union to schedule another scientists' meeting on Chernobyl in Moscow. The point would be for international experts to analyse Soviet data and figures closer to the site of the accident. The Soviet delegation meanwhile suggested that a conference be organized on fire hazards in nuclear plants. The Russians had great difficulty in quelling the fire after the reactor explosion at Chernobyl. They suggested that the meeting be held in Paris.

Reactors 1, 3 To be Commissioned

LD281925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Vienna, August 28 (TANJUG) -- Chernobyl nuclear plant reactors 1 and 3 will be put into operation by the end of the year, while the reactivation of reactor 2, which is linked with the damaged reactor 4, will have to wait for the completion of the so-called "sarcophagus" for the damaged installation, as announced today at the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Vienna conference reviewing the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

At the conference, ending tomorrow, Soviet experts have announced the introduction of additional control installations and the improvement of three elements on the Chernobyl-type reactors. Western experts have also advanced proposals along the line of improving the safety of nuclear reactors and reducing the possibility of human error.

Around 900 questions requiring additional explanations of the technological and health aspects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident have been put to Soviet experts at the Vienna conference. The questions have (?been grouped) into some 70 topics for discussion, from which lessons are to be drawn concerning the future work of the IAEA, the work of nuclear power plants and international cooperation in the respective area. Questions related to highly specialized fields will be discussed in regular IAEA working bodies in the coming few months.

After five days of work behind closed doors, the Vienna conference, attended by 500 nuclear experts, will close with an open plenary session tomorrow, at which the conference results are to be announced.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NATO'S AUTUMN FORGE EXCERCISES

PM281135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "What They Are Forging"]

[Text] From the cold, windswept fjords of Norway to the hot Black Sea coast of Turkey, from the Atlantic to the eastern borders of the FRG, the NATO war machine is clanging and clattering into action. The air force exercises already under way in Denmark and the combined "Northern Wedding" maneuvers which begin on 29 August in the Channel zone and in the North and Baltic Seas have marked the start of the biggest series of NATO war games in Europe in history.

These games, which involve some 30 different exercises and maneuvers, come together under the title "Autumn Forge-86," and will continue from August until November. More than 200,000 officers and enlisted men and hundreds of ships and aircraft will take part.

The unusual nature of the maneuvers is indicated not only by their scale (for instance, more soldiers and military hardware will be shipped in from Canada to Europe than ever before for exercises since World War II), but also by a series of "firsts" which will be marked. Thus according to Canadian press reports in the course of the maneuvers the

launching of a medium-range cruise missile will take place from a U.S. submarine off the coast of Norway for the first time.

If you remember that medium-range nuclear missiles, including sea-based missiles, are numbered by NATO people among their first-strike weapons against the USSR and its allies, the provocative nature of the maneuvers becomes even more obvious. It is also obvious that the "Autumn Forge" they are trying not only to "finish forging" NATO'S agressive strategy, but also to reinforce the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" with militarist "clamps."

It is no secret that many of Washington's partners are worried about its source, and in particular its refusal to observe agreements already concluded on arms control and its reluctance to heed the USSR constructive proposals. IT is highly significant that a whole series of NATO countries have recently, in one form or another, welcomed the Soviet idea of ending all nuclear tests, and call on the United States to join in the moratorium, which our country has extended. In some NATO capitals one can also perceive interest in the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal on a significant reduction in armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Soviet initiative on the elimination of medium-range nucler missiles in Europe jointly with the United States met with wide support among the West European public.

As you can see, Washington and its most zealous NATO allies are seriously concerned about this turn of events. They are clearly trying to use the provocative thunder of "Autumn Forge' to drown out protests from West Europeans about their senior partner's adventurist policy, as well as the increasingly audible sober voices which call on the United States to heed the USSR peace proposals.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ASSEESSED

PM281340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug Second Edition p 6

[V. Rybakov report: "Socialist International Today: Concluding Remarks on the Lima Congress"]

[Text] Lima-Moscow -- In the Central Committee's Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress and in the documents adopted by the congress, questions of relations with socialist, social-democratic, and labor parties were examined from the viewpoint of strengthening the potential of peace, reason, and good will, the confrontation between progress and reaction, and the activation of the struggle for peace and international security. The CPSU expressed the determination to continue the line of cooperation with social democracy to achieve those aims.

Is there a movement in response -- and if so, how big -- from social democracy itself and from social democracy itself and from its international organization, the Socialist International?

The characteristic trend in the Socialist International in the past decade has been the striving for "universalization."

First, with regard to issues. The Socialist International's range of official concerns incorporates more and more new questions -- peaceful coexistence and detente in the nuclear age, the limitation of the arms race, local conflicts and situations in particular regions of the world, the economic crisis and "North-South" relations, and environmental protection.

Second, with regard to membership and organizational structures: Whereas the socialist International began in 1951 as a primarily West European organization, now around one-third of its members are parties from the developing countries.

In brief, increasing efforts are being made to present the Socialist International as a global organization offering a contemporary solution to global problems. The 17th Socialist International Congress, held in Lima recently and attended by this writer, was intended precisely to evaluate the results of those efforts and to determine future plans.

This was the first congress to be held in a developing country in Latin America -- Peru. The agenda was very extensive. Questions of peace and disarmament were prominent. The very development of the international situation dictated that the closest attention should be paid to those questions. On the one hand there is the exacerbation of that situation, resulting from the U.S. Administration's provocative actions (its continuation of nuclear tests despite the unilateral Soviet moratorium, the statement of intent to cease observing the SALT II Treaty, its stubborn attempt to transfer the arms race to space, and the decision to produce binary chemical armaments). On the other hand, there are the all-embracing peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union, to which the participants' attention was again drawn by the CPSU Central Committee's message to the congress.

The congress' materials contain the Socialist International's customary calls over the past decade to the United States and the USSR to end the arms race and also -- a sign of the times -- to begin a "new phase of detente." But the formulations of specific stances, I think, reflect more fully the realities of the mid-eighties.

The congress urged the rapid ending and subsequent complete banning of all nuclear weapons tests and the conclusion of a corresponding all-embracing treaty. The congress' main resolution -- the Lima manifesto -- writes: "The Socialist International urgently appeals to the U.S. Government to change its negative stance on the question of the complete and general banning of nuclear weapons tests."

The congress participants opposed the militarization of space and supported its use exclusively for peaceful purposes. The manifesto noted the need to "prevent the development of ground-, air-, or space-based ABM and antisetellite systems." In this connection, mention was made of the importance of observing and strengthening the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

The delegates also supported the principle of a 50-percent reduction in the existing nuclear arsenals, a halt to the buildup of medium-range nuclear facilities and their subsequent reduction and elimination, the strengthening of procedures relating to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the rejection of the deployment of nuclear weapons in new countries and their removal from countries where they are already deployed, and the creation of nuclear-free zones and corridors. The main resolution emphasized the need to "strictly observe the ceilings set by the SALT I and SALT II treaties." Virtually all the parties represented at the congress approved the idea of the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons.

The congress urged the ending of the development, creation, and deployment of chemical weapons and their subsequent complete elimination, and supported the joint proposal of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and SED on the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe.

The proposal on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest received a positive response in Lima. This initiative also found support among those circles of the West European social democratic movement opposed to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons, including medium-range weapons, there so long as the present level of military confrontation in the conventional arms sphere persists.

The sessions frequently voiced keen criticism of Washington's provocative actions, which inflame international tension and undermine progress at the arms limitation and reduction talks. Nevertheless, in the congress documents, the authors sought to observe the traditional line of the Socialist International's "equidistance" from the positions of the "two superpowers."

The discussion of the questions of peace and disarmament at this congress showed that within the ranks of the international social democratic movement there is quite a profound awareness of the reality of the threat to mankind's existence created by the arms race and of the impossibility of ensuring one's own security at the expense of someone else's.

Clearly, the potential contained in the CPSU's line of developing contacts and cooperation with the social democratic movement, primarily in the prevention of nuclear war and in the struggle for international security, is considerable. The usefulness -- for both communists and social democrats -- of an unprejudiced examination at each other's positions and views is indisputable.

The CPSU Central Committee's messages to two successive Socialist International Congresses -- the 16th and 17th -- play a role in that examination. The receipt of the message from the USSR was announced in Lima on the first day of work. In Brazil and Venezuela an account of it was published in the press. As Willy Brandt, the Socialist International chairman, noted at the final press conference, the documents approved in Lima show that the content of the Soviet message was reflected in the congress' work.

Another global problem -- the state of the world economy -- was examined at the Lima forum primarily from the viewpoint of the "North-South dialogue" and the needs of the developing countries.

That approach was set out in the two reports of the "Brandt Commission" on international development -- the "Program for Survival" (1980) and the "General Crisis" (1983). Their provisions formed the basis of the report entitled "Global Challenge," prepared by the Socialist International Committee on Economic Policy (headed by former Jamaican Prime Minister M. Manley) and a document entitled "Action Program."

The essence of this approach is that it highlights the growing internationalization of the world economy, the multifaceted character of the present crisis of the capitalist economy, and, most important, the impossibility for the developed countries of the capitalist "North" of overcoming "their" crisis unless the development problems of the backward "South" are resolved.

The Socialist International's documents sound the alarm: Unless the developing states are helped to resolve their problems by "peaceful, democratic, and nonviolent" means they may be an explosion fraught with grave consequences, above all for the West itself.

A highly detailed action program is correspondingly proposed containing a good many interesting ideas. However, the emphasis is still placed on the "good will" of all partners -- governments, international capitalist financial organizations, and transnational corporations (although quite a few stern words were addressed to the latter at the congress). Furthermore, the Socialist International's documents recognize the patent lack of "good will" on their part.

A discussion of regional conflicts and situations was held in the context of a search for ways to ease tension in the world and to prevent social "explosions."

The congress' main resolution includes an appeal for extensive, albeit not all-embracing, sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

In the discussion on Latin American problems, the delegates expressed solidarity with the Chilean and Paraguayan peoples' struggle against reactionary dictatorships. The congress participants paid great attention to the dangerous situation which has taken shape in Central America, particularly around Nicaragua. They criticized U.S. imperialism and condemned the White House's interventionist policy in the region, its financing and arming of the "contras," the use of Honduran territory for aggression, the economic blockade of Nicaragua, and Washington's actions aimed at thwarting the process of achieving a peaceful political settlement in Central America.

At the same time, and although this did not follow from the content of the discussion, the text of the resolution prepared in advance included a critical assessment of the practice of the Sandinist revolution taken wholesale from the report of the Socialist International's special mission. Questions raised both at the session and the final press conference as to why this was done went unanswered.

The Socialist International is continuing to broaden its "geography." Of the six parties adopted by the congress as consultative members, five are from the developing countries. The task of establishing relations with the "newly formed labor and socialist parties from small island states in the South Pacific" was raised. Of the International's 28 newly elected vice chairmen, 9 represent developing states (Latin America and Africa).

The Lima meeting did not manage to summarize the results of the past decade or outline prospects. The planned adoption of a new declaration of the Socialist International's principles (to replace the 1951 Frankfrut declaration), the assertion of the Socialist International's new, universal character, the definition of the "principles of democratic socialism for the 21st century" and the elaboration of a response to the fundamental questions of the end of the present century had to be deferred. These problems will be examined at the next congress. The congress recently restricted itself to approving the "Lima mandate," which formulates in very vague form a number of general principles which are to form the basis of the new declaration.

On the whole, the 17th Socialist International Congress demonstrated the social democratic movement's attempts to take account of the present-day realities on the basis of social reformist ideas. The congress naturally reflected the differences existing between social democrats and communists in their evaluation of a number of important political problems and profound disagreements of an ideological nature. At the same time, it highlighted the growing sphere for joint or parallel actions between the two main trends of the workers movement in the stuggle against the danger of war and for the improvement of the international situation, the elimination of the remnants of colonialism, and for working people's interests and rights.

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN ZIMBABWE

For reportage on the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe scheduled to begin on September 1, including the arrival of officials, pre-summit meetings, and the foreign ministers' 2-day meeting, see the Nonaligned Summit section of the 18 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. 'HOSTILITY' TOWARD UN MISSIONS DENOUNCED

LD260359 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 26 TASS -- The Ukrainian Republic forwarded a letter to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on efficient measures to strengthen protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Efforts, including those at an official level, to kindle in the United States hostility towards some missions and their staff members and constant actions aimed at stepping up suspicion and spy scare result in complicating further the fulfilment of their official functions, notes the letter. An important role in carrying on such actions is assigned to U.S. Secret Services whose activities have assumed provocative nature in the recent past.

SUBBOTIN GIVES NEW CONFERENCE ON ROLE OF TU'S
LD260914 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- The characteristic features of the contemporary trade union movement are the growing anti-war sentiments among its various contingents, the large scope of actions against the arms race, Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), said. He was addressing today a press conference devoted to the contribution of the Soviet trade unions to the fight for peace, eliminating the threat of war and strengthening the unity of the working people.

A concurrent viewpoint on the causes of the present-day tensions is being ever more actively formed among the trade unions, the AUCCTU secretary said. The Soviet programme for the creation of a comprehensive international security system and elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century gives the lie to the bourgeois propaganda inventions about a "Soviet military threat", reveals the essence of the militaristic policy of the U.S. ruling circles, which are pushing the world to the nuclear abyss.

The Soviet trade unions are taking direct part in the anti-war struggle waged by the international trade union movement. A weighty contribution is made by the trade union movement to the holding of the international year of peace announced by the U.N. The most massive of the events sponsored by the trade unions within the framework of the international year of peace is the day of trade union actions for peace, to be held on September 1 every year as was proposed by the World Congress of Trade Unions. It must be noted that the slogans of the day of trade union actions are consonant with the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, mirror the most important objectives confronting the anti-war movement as a whole.

The Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions scheduled to be held in Berlin, the capital of th GDR, from September 16 to 22 this year will be an important event in the life of the international trade union movement. Preparations for the congress are being carried out under the slogans of struggle for the main human right -- the right to life, for the vital interests of the working people, for a new international economic order, against the predatory policy of the transnational corporations, for trade union rights and freedoms.

ADAMISHIN MEETS ARMACOST ON 'REGIONAL CONFLICTS'

LD290123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0050 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 29 Aug (TASS) -- In preparation for the forthcoming meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, there has been an exchange of opinions here between A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state, on problems of regional conflicts and possible ways for their peaceful settlement. Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States, took part in the conversations.

ZHOLKVER DISCUSSES LIBYA, SUMMIT 'PROSPECTS'

LD281746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Station political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States is preparing a new aggression against Libya. [passage omitted] Now over to Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

[Zholkver] Reports of U.S. gunboat diplomacy in the Mediterranean are disturbing from many points of view. Above all they are evidence of the possibility of new U.S. aggression against Libya. Washington does not even attempt to conceal this. The leading White House press spokesman plainly states: We are prepared to take the required measures against Libya at any moment. What these measures are is fairly well-known. U.S. aircraft bombed Libyan cities last April. Judging by Western press reports, the Pentagon is now even prepared to use the cruise missiles with which the U.S. vessels patrolling in the Mediterranean are equipped. And yet again, just as in April, the charge of some "terrorist" activity by Libya is chosen as a motive for aggression. This time, however, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. officials do not even attempt to conceal the fact that they -- I quote -- have no firm evidence that Libya is planning any terrorist attacks. So, there is no evidence, but bombing or even missile attacks are in preparation nevertheless. What is this if not banditry, or, at the very least, state terrorism?

Here it is by no means merely a question of Libya. Everyone remembers the U.S. intervention in Grenada, the shelling by U.S. ships of Lebanese cities, and the continuing U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua. All of these are links in the same chain, manifestations of the same policy of neoglobalism, according to which it is considered that the United States can do anything, and that for it all is permitted. Washington is more and more energetically involving its allies in this dangerous and adventurous policy. At present Walters, the U.S. emissary, former general, and currently U.S. envoy to the United Nations, is touring the West European NATO countries. The aim of his trip is to engage these countries in the Pentagon's operations.

In this connection the British press recalls that it was none other than Walters who coordinated with London last April the use of airbases in Britain for the U.S. Air Force raids on Libya.

For all this, Washington is still striving to put a good face on a bad job. It makes a show of optimism regarding the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations and a new summit meeting. The modern world, however, is becoming more and more interdependent. It is difficult for me to imagine that in one part of it bombs will be going off while in another it will be possible to sit comfortably at the negotiating table.

This feature of the community of humankind at the end of the 20th century must be borne in mind in foreign policy, if the latter is to be realistically constructed. But all the indications are that it is precisely a sense of reality lacking in Washington.

F-111 FIGHTER-BOMBERS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN 28 AUG

LD281038 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] London August 28 TASS -- Another 18 U.S. F-111 fighter bombers arrived in Britain Wednesday. It is such planes that had taken off from British air bases and made a barbaric raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in April. Though a British Defence Ministry Spokesman hurried to say that the jets had arrived from overseas to take a part in "planned" NATO exercise, Washington does not conceal that it intends to mass forces to commit, if need be, a new punitive action against sovereign Libya.

ARTICLE CHIDES U.S. VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

PM281830 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by M. Avakov and A. Kukhar under the rubric "peace for Present and Future Generations": "In the Grip of Dangerous Illusions"]

[Excerpts] It was with great approval that the world public greeted CPSU Central committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement expounding the new Soviet peace initiatives and providing an objective and realistic analysis of the current international situation and the complexities and contradictions of the modern world. "Today it is impossible to ensure one's own security." the important document stress, "without taking into account security of other states and peoples. There can be no genuine security unless it is equal for all and comprehensive. To think otherwise is to live in the world of illusions, in the world of self-deception."

It is particularly emphasized in the statement that the old ideas of war as a means of achieving political goals are outdated. In the nuclear era these outdated dogmas sustain a policy that could lead to a universal conflagration. It is obvious to the entire world public that it is this policy that is being implemented at the moment by the U.S. Administration. In conditions where U.S. imperialism is steering a course toward cranking up the arms race and exacerbating international tension, there is an enormous increase in the role and significance of modern international law, which is intended to counterbalance this dangerous policy and regulate relations between states in order to develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among them and strengthen international peace and security.

Aspiring to the role of ruler of the peoples'destinies and pursuing a policy of diktat, the White House administration sees international law as an obstacle to its aggressive imperialist course. In an effort to "surmount" this obstacle Washington is attempting to distort the true meaning and content of the fundamental principles and norms of modern international law and replace the established law and order in the world with arbitrariness and violence. "If we believe that a particular action is in our interests we perform it regardless of any international law" -- this is the way the present U.S. Administration's policy was described by David Newsom, director of the Georgetown University School of International Relations. You do not have to look far for examples.

Here are some recent examples. The Reagan administration has effectively refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court; it sabotaged the signing of the 1982 treaty on the law of the sea, approved by 156 countries; and is today declaring its reluctance to continue to observe the Soviet-American ABM Treaty and SALT II treaty, which are preventing it from implementing its "star wars" program.

Aggression against Libya and support for the gangs of Nicaraguan "contras" and Afghan counterrevolution also indicate that the United States is blatantly ignoring the interests of the international community and the forces of progress and peace. "To all appearances," Baltimore's THE SUN wrote recently, "the U.S. Government wants its actions to be as unrestricted as possible. As a result it uses international law selectively in order to achieve its own political ends." [passage omitted]

Upon his arrival in the White House, R. Reagan dramatically increased military expenditure, accelerated the development and deployment of new weapon systems, and waged a resolute campaign to weaken opposition to the use of U.S. military force abroad. Having announced the "low-intensity conflicts" strategy, the White House is presenting it as a "reasonable," natural reaction to violence, instability, anti-Americanism, and aggression abroad. "The attack on Libya," TIME magazine wrote, "is the most dramatic manifestation to date in the Reagan administration's foreign policy of determination to use U.S. military might anywhere in the world, irrespective of whether the United States has the support of its allies. The Reagan doctrine basically states that the United States must bypass its fainthearted and often unreliable foreign friends in order to give Moscow's Third World clients no peace and, if possible, overthrow them."

The activation of the extreme right-wing forces now grouped around Reagan began 20 years ago, to be precise, in the period that ended with the failure of Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign. There appeared in the ranks of the Republican Party a group that extended beyond the party and whose members were rabid opponents of detente. Their alliance beneath the Goldwater banner marked a decisive change in U.S. policy. In order to implement the plans of the military-industrial complex these organizations elaborated a global strategy preaching rabid anticommunism. In 1980, their protege became U.S. President.

At all stages of the evolution of U.S. foreign policy there has been a distinct trend toward the creation of a new "American international law" that would give a semblance of legality to Washington's illegal actions and military adventures.

Describing the Reagan administration's aggressive policy, M.S. Gorbachev pointed out: "The right-wing, militarist group in the United States, representing the powerful military-industrial complex, is just crazy about the arms race. Its interest in it seems to be threefold to prevent the flow of profits from arms manufacturing from being depleted; to secure military superiority for the United States; to try to exhaust the Soviet Union economically and weaken it politically; and, in the long run, to secure key positions in the world, implement long-standing imperial ambitions, and continue the policy of plunder vis-a-vis the developing countries."

The true nature of the current U.S. foreign policy course conducted by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism is condemned by the international community since it contradicts the fundamental interests of the vast majority of states, which want international relations to be based on law, not on arbitrariness. The Soviet Union has done and will continue to do all it can to improve the world political climate.

MULATOV VIEWS U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO TAIWAN

OW281201 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Mulatov commentary: "Why Are the Taipei Authorities So Stubborn?"]

[Text] People have long noticed that whenever Washington and Taipei reach an agreement on U.S. arms supply to Taiwan, the Taiwan authorities' anticommunist propaganda runs rampant forthwith. The same old tune was repeated again last week when people learned that, to fulfill U.S. obligations to the defense of the Taiwan anticommunist authorities, another arms deal between the United States and Taiwan was in the works.

The U.S. Administration's concern for military parity around the Taiwan Straits has been taken as excuse for maintaining a high level of modern arms supply to the remnant Kuomintang authorities. This Washington policy often abetted the Taipei authorities insolent intransigence, and allowed them to persisteintly spurn the PRC's proposals for China's peaceful reunification, including the proposal for unifying the nation under the "one country, two systems" formula.

Recently the Taipei authorities' anticommunist posture has been more provocative and hostile. Upon disclosure of the report that large quantities of modern U.S. arms were to be shipped to Taiwan in the near future, the Taipei authorities immediately launched a brazen anticommunist propaganda campaign to discredit China's socialist system. It smuggly clamored about the inexplicable value and superiority of capitalism since ancient times. It also started a rumor about the bankrupt mode of production on mainland China. The Taiwan rulers not only repudiate, in the words of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the possible coexistence of two different social systems in China, but insolently alleged that the sole foundation for national reunification is capitalism. This is really absurdity in its extreme. Backed by the U.S. Administration, the Taipei clique seeks to make a total and all-round revival of capitalism in China a condition for resolving the Taiwan issue.

We must not fail to discern the main features of the long-term U.S. policy toward China, which underlies the Taipei authorities' militant, provocative, and absurd anticommunist position. This "two-Chinas" policy of the United States is known to all. By putting Taiwan under its protection, the United States is provided with an excuse to continue interference in China's internal affairs, besides being able to make use of the Taipei authorities to sabotage China's political and ideological systems. These are the main features of the U.S. strategy.

Another important feature of this anti-China and antisocialist strategy is to treat Taiwan as an alternate military base for the United States in the Pacific region. In his talk to a Lebanese weekly magazine some time ago, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out that, as long as Washington looks upon Taiwan as its aircraft carrier, the unhealthy atmosphere in Sino-American relations will prevail.

PRAVDA REPORTS TAIWANESE SPIES DETAINED IN PRC

PM271254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exposure of Espionage Group"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug -- According to XINHUA reports, state security organs in Beijing, Shanghai, and several other PRC cities and provinces have exposed and detained a group of spies engaged in illegal intelligence gathering activity for Taiwan's benefit. [paragraph continues]

The report notes that one of them -- Lu Shunxu -- is a U.S. citizen who had on several previous occasions been sent to PRC territory for espionage purposes. A court decision has sentenced the criminals to prison terms ranging from 3 to 12 years.

BEIJING DELEGATION VISITS VOLGOGRAD, DEPARTS

W290451 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[From "USSR Today" program]

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners: The Beijing Municipal People's Government delegation led by Comrade Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing municipality, is now on a formal visit to our country. The Chinese guests have visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. Currently, they are visiting Volgograd. Our reporter in Volgograd filed the following report:

The Chinese delegation's schedule in Volgograd has been well planned. It includes a visit to the Volga Hydroelectrict Power Station, the largest in Europe; a ride on the rapid streetcar, the latest city transportation; visits to cultural organizations; and a cruise on the Volga River. Of course, they have also visited the Mamayev Memorial Complex built in commemoration of the city's heroic self-defense struggle during the great war against Hitlerite Germany in 1941-45. The Chinese comrades placed a wreath at the Great Hall of Soldiers Glory.

On 27 August, Comrade Atopov, chairman of the Volgograd City Soviet Executive Committee, received the Beijing Municipal People's Government delegation. He said: Allow me to welcome you in the name of the City Soviet and the people of Volgograd. We are happy that you have come to our city, and we are prepared to receive you most warmly. We wish to extend our kind feelings to you and introduce you to everything you are interested in. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Xitong Replied: [begin recording] We are very happy to have the opportunity to visit heroic Volgograd, mainly for two reasons. First, we cherish a feeling of great reverence toward Volgograd, the former Stalingrad. We hold in great esteem the heroic people and army of Stalingrad who launched a great, grim, and Herculean epic struggle to defend their fatherland against fascism. That great struggle not only defended Stalingrad but also became a great turning point for defending the Soviet Union and subsequently winning the victory over Fascism. Therefore, the self-defense battle of Volgograd, the former Stalingrad, not only defended the Soviet Union but also made great contributions to the anti-fascist struggleof the world. We cherish deep reverence for the sacrifices they made. We have also visited the Mamayev burial ground. Second, just as comrade chairman to as said, we also wish to extend our kind feelings to you. Carrying the friendship of Beijing municipality's 10 million people and the friendship of all the Chinese people with us, we have come here to extend our greetings and pay our respects to the people of Volgograd. We will warmly and sincerely develop the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. We will also sincerely and wholeheartedly promote our friendship. In a conversation with Comrade Saykin, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet, he and I jointly expressed our wish to develop the friendship between our two cities during our tenure in office. I think, comrade chairman, you and I should also promote the friendship between our two cities during our tenure in office. Although our visit is short, we have been deeply impressed by our briefings and from what we have seen. We deeply admire the people of Volgograd, the offspring of Stalingrad, who built such a beautiful city from ruins. With so many industrial enterprises, this city has become the Soviet Union's fourth largest city and one of its important industrial bases. This is really amazing and worth our learning from. [end recording]

KAPITSA RECEIVED BY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD281107 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 28 TASS -- Today there was a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa staying here. Kapitsa conveyed a verbal message of the Soviet leadership to the Japanese Government. The message calls attention to the initiatives set forth in the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

During his stay in Japan, M. Kapitsa had talks with Shintaro Abe, president of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, Yashio Sakurauchi, chairman of the parliamentary association of Japanese-Soviet friendship, and the leadership of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

During the meetings and talks, the sides examined questions of ensuring peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, developing further bilateal relations between the USSR and Japan.

Meetings and talks were attended by Nikolay Solovyev, USSR ambassador to Japan.

Further Report

For Japanese Media coverage of the visit of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa to Japan, including his talks with Japanese officials and discussion of a possible Gorbachev visit to Japan, see the 27 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JAPAN'S RURIHARA CALLS FOR MYAKE ISLAND AIRFIELD

LD290923 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 29 TASS -- Yuko Kurihara, chief of Japan's Defense Agency, has once again announced the intention to seek the construction of a new training airfield for the U.S. aircraft no the Myake Island near the entrance to the Tokyo Bay. Speaking in parliament he said the Defense Agency intended to receive funds for works on this project which has sparked off vigorous protests on the part of local residents, as well as on the part of the country's leading anti-war and ecological organisations. The broadening U.S. military presence in Japan and the threat to the nature of the Myake Island, a unique nature preserve, are the source of concern of the Japanese people.

U.S. 'ATTACK' ON JAPAN NON-NUCLEAR POLICY VIEWED

LD281345 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- By political news analyst Askold Biryukov: Another U.S. ship armed with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles, the destroyer Merrill, entered the Japanese port of Sasebo last night to join the battleship New Jersey staying there since last Sunday. In another Japanese port, Yokosuka, there currently are the U.S. nuclear-powered guided-missile cruiser Long Beach and its escort, the guided-missile frigate Thach. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI said this was the first time there were so many ships with Tomahawks on board calling at Japan.

Their visit to the country of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is seen as direct attack on the three non-nuclear principles underlying Japan's official policy. Its three leading opposition parties in their statements on this score ssid the port calls by the New Jersey and the other U.S. warships carrying Tomahawks were emasculating the non-nuclear principles as they represented a direct U.S. encroachment upon one of them, prohibiting nuclear weapons to be taken in to Japan. It is not the first year that the United States has been trying to reduce Japan's non-nuclear policy to nought through faits accomplis. U.S. aircraft-carriers and nuclear-powered submarines with nuclear munitions have occasionally been calling at its ports and U.S. F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers have been deployed at the Misawa Air Base.

In connection with the current visit by U.S. naval ships the Japanese Government has become under domestic public pressure to ask Washington to give clear guarantees that the vessels are not carrying nuclear munitions. Japanese Foreign Minister Tabashi Kuranari requested U.S. ambassador to Japan Michael Mansfield to treat the "nuclear allergy" of his compatriots with understanding. Mansfield, however, limited himself to a standard reply, saying that the United States neither confirmed nor denied the presence of nuclear weapons on its ships, and the Japanese government found the response satisfying. What are the reasons for this position, considering the fact that there is ample evidence that the United States has for long been taking nuclear weapons into Japan on the sly? With the tacit concern of its authorities, Japan is gradually being converted into a nuclear staging area of the Pentagon in the West Pacific.

Former Foreign Minister Tosio Kimura has conceded in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI that there is a secret agreement between the United States and Japan, allowing the entry of nuclear weapons into the latter country. This fact was also confirmed by U.S. politicians and military men, including former ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer. Their remarks had indicated, the paper said, that the three non-nuclear principles were only used to deceive public opinion and obscure the danger posed to Japan by Washington's nuclear ambitions. The U.S. policy of nuclear blackmail and of stockpiling nuclear arms in the South-Pacific region has caused justified alarm among its nations.

This is seen from the position of the New Zealand Government, which has banned the use of the country's port facilities by ships with nuclear weapons on board, the determination of the South Pacific forum countries to make their region a nuclear-free zone, and growing public support in the ASEAN countries for declaring such a zone also in Southeast Asia. The nations of the region do not want to put up with Washington's attempts to turn it into a frontline for fighting a nuclear war. The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA said justly a short time ago that the forces mad on war must not be allowed to turn the region into a mass grave for atomic bomb victims.

PROJECTED U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP IN N. PACIFIC VIEWED

PM281107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Tass report: "United States: Activeness in the North Pacific"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug -- The United States has decided to build up its naval presence in the north Pacific.

Speaking in Anchorage, Alaska, U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman announced the active adoption of a new strategy according to which a special and expanded role in operations by U.S. Naval Forces is being assigned to this region and to the Bering Sea in particular. He emphasized that Alaska and its offshore waters are of increasing military and economic importance as regards U.S. national interests. Nor did Lehman omit to mention the notorious "Soviet military threat" to the United States in this region.

The U.S. secretary of the Navy declared that, in this context, great importance is attached to naval bases in San Francisco Bay and in Puget Sound, Washington State. According to him, it is planned to extend the Navy's airfield on Adak Island in the Aleutians. Lehman declined to go into details of military building [voyennoye stroitelstvo] in the North Pacific, noting only that the purpose of the changes taking place is "to concentrate the greater part of our Pacific fleet further north."

He announced that major naval exercises in Alaskan waters started this summer. Moreover, in his words, their number and scale will increase.

PRAVDA CITES KIM IL-SONG SPEECH IN HAMHUNG

PM281145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by Kim Il-song]

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug -- The main aim of socialist and communist building is steadily to increase the people's prosperity. Hence, workers in all components of the party and state apparatus should regard day-to-day concern for the working people's interests as a priority task, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, stated at an enlarged session of the Hamgyong-namdo province WPK committee's executive committee held in Hamhung.

Noting the tremendous significance of the achievements of the province's working people for the progress of the republic's national economy, he pointed out that at the present stage of socioeconomic building it is necessary to concentrate efforts on the further development of chemicals, machine building, and the mining industry. With a view to improving the energy base, there are plans to increase the capacity of existing hydroelectric power stations, accelerate the commissioning of projects under construction, first and foremost the Kumgangsan hydroelectric power station, and ensure increased coal extraction through the use of modern equipment and the opening up of new deposits.

The province's working people must make a weighty contribution to resolving the task facing the republic in the sphere of agriculture, especially in increasing grain production, the speech stresses. The key to success is the skillful utilization of agricultural techniques, careful selection work, and prompt harvesting of the crop.

LATEST REBEL ATTACK IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD281727 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent in Afghanistan reports on the latest crime by the dushmans:

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy, identified by screen caption] This took place in the middle of the night [video shows night sky lit up by flames, clouds of smoke rising, the flash of what look like explosions, tracer-like flashes in the sky; Leshchinskiy in Khaki clothing and holding a microphone appears in the foreground and points to the fire and smoke]. A gang of dushmans suddenly broke into a field area and [word indistinct] of civilians. You can hear what is going on here; rockets and mortar shells are exploding [video shows firework-like flash shooting into the sky]. Units of the Afghan Army immediately gave them a crushing rebuff, but the fighting is continuing. And now [words indistinct] are burning, the peaceful homes of Afghans are burning [video shows shots of damaged building]. Units of Afghan firemen immediately [word indistinct]. Ambulances are on the roads. Everything possible is being done to extinguish the fires which have already started, as quickly as possible, to save the lives of civilians [video shows shots of helmeted firemen and fire engine with flashing blue light; other vehicles arriving with headlights blazing, firemen waving them forward].

One of those who lost his home and relatives on this terrible night is (Amoyun), a member of the self-defense forces [video shows young man being interviewed, he has a rifle slung on his back; a soldier in Afghan army uniform stands nearby].

[Begin (Amoyun) recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation by Leshchinskiy] The dushmans have committed another crime against the people. They have destroyed our homes. Civilians have been killed; the blood of innocent people has again been shed. But they do not frighten us. The victory will be ours. The revolution will be victorious. [end recording]

AFGHAN REBELS LINKED WITH PAKISTAN DRUG PUSHING

LD281651 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Kabul August 28 TASS -- Police in Amsterdam recently seized 220 kilograms of heroin produced in Pakistan, BAKHTAR News Agency reported.

The money made from selling the drugs was meant for Afghan counter-revolutionaries whose role in narcotics production and smuggling of late has grown sharply, it added.

A total of 900 tons of raw materials for opium making is annually produced in the north-west of Pakistan, which is the base for aggression against Democratic Afghanistan, BAKHTAR said. The Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits are helped in the dirty business, which has become a veritable industry there, both by Pakistani private entrepreneurs and by officials.

BAKHTAR said added proof of this has been furnished by the recent arrests on drug trafficking charges of the son of the governor of Pakistan's north-west frontier province in New York and the brother of the province's former governor in West Germany.

The news agency also cited convincing figures attesting to Pakistan's significance as a major drug exporter.

Over 90 percent of the heroin making its way to the black markets in Western Europe and 70 percent of the heroin smuggled into the United States, for example, come from Pakistan. But the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits and the Pakistani authorities acting as one with them are poisoning not only Western youth but also their own young people, BAKHTAR said.

Nearly one and a half million Pakistanis have become addicted to drugs, according to the Karachi-based newspaper DAWN, and if opium, hashish and heroin production continues at its current rate, as many as two million Pakistanis will be drug addicts by the late '80s. The main narcotics producers, the Afghan bandits, are imposing the drug-taking habit also on those Afghans who have left their homeland under the influence of false propaganda.

It is even more outrageous, BAKHTAR said, that the April Revolution's enemies are trying to promote drug abuse also among the young in Democratic Afghanistan. Such activities by the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are nothing other than crimes against humanity, the news agency said. It said the quarters encouraging these sordid activities as an important means of making more money for the bandits to continue an undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan bear a no smaller guilt.

REPORT SUMMARIZES PRK DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM281744 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Stay of a PRK National Assembly Delegation in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] A PRK National Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 19 through 26 August at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The National Assembly delegation was received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and talks were held with A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and with chairman and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Cambodian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Uzbek SSR.

During the meetings and talks the members of the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation familiarized themselves with the work being done in the USSR to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions and accelerate Soviet society's socioeconomic development and with the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets. They were informed about the USSR's efforts aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race, and preventing its spread into space. Questions of the present state and further development of parliamentary ties between the USSR and the PRK were discussed. The Cambodian parliamentarians spoke about progress in fulfilling the tasks of the country's socioeconomic building outlined by the Fifth KPRP Congress and about the PRK's constructive peace proposals advanced jointly with Vietnam and Laos and aimed at normalizing the situation around Cambodia and improving the situation in Southeast Asia and the Asian and Pacific region.

The delegation members highly evaluated the role of the Soviet state in the struggle to reduce the threat of war and strengthen peace on earth. They declared their full support for the Soviet foreign policy initiatives set forth in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statements and in the 27th CPSU Congress documents. The Kampuchean National Assembly deputies showed lively interest in M.S. Gorbachev's proposal forumulated in Vladivostok to involve the Asian and Pacific region in the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security and expressed the conviction that the implementation of that proposal will help to improve the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet side declared its full support for the initiatives of the PRK, the SRV, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic aimed at settling the existing problems in Southeast Asia and turning that part of the world into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. It was pointed out that this activity by the fraternal states of Indochina is a constituent part of the struggle to improve the international situation, for disarmament, and to prevent nuclear war. The Soviet Union hails the further strengthening of the unity of the three fraternal countries of Indochina, regarding their cohesion as a decisive condition for the defense of the revolutionary gains of the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and their desire to make a constructive contribution to the cause of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. The representatives of the parliaments of the USSR and Cambodia voiced the conviction that this visit to the Soviet Union by a PRK National Assembly delegation will be an important new step in strengthening and further developing relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Cambodian peoples. The PRK National Assembly delegation invited a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to pay a return visit to Cambodia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

TALYZIN RECEIVES POLAND'S GORYWODA

PM281840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; received M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, 25 August.

TASS INTERVIEWS POLAND'S MALINOWSKI

LD281501 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw August 28 TASS -- "The Polish People's Republic received with satisfaction and hope the new Soviet peace initiative set out in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, on the Soviet television on August 18 of this year", said marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, chairman of the Main Committee of the United Peasants' Party, Roman Malinowski. In an interview to TASS correspondent Aleksandr Babenko, he emphasized that the decision to extend the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, made for the fourth time, meets the aspirations of peaceful peoples, is an evidence of the Soviet Union's continued peace drive, the confirmation of the feeling of lofty responsibility of the socialist state for the destinies of peace and entire humanity.

This important act reflects the Soviet Union's striving for the implementation of the most important Soviet initiative -- ridding the world of nuclear arms by the end of the 20th century.

"People of good will all over the world, responsible politicians, view the decision to extend the moratorium as an important step toward consolidating international security leading to detente and peaceful cooperation, as a gesture opening a door to a dialogue and talks in the sphere of disarmament," Roman Malinowski said.

The International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations, is held now. In the framework of its holding the Soviet leadership's decision on the extension of the moratorium attests again to the Soviet Union's positive response to the calls of all peoples, states and political forces that joined in the struggle for peaceful future of the globe. "I would like to emphasize that at a time when danger to mankind's existence heightens, socialism as a system, as a social and political structure, urges the world to come to its senses, to arrest the insane race toward destruction. And it advances concrete peace initiatives. Peoples of the world are aware of and appreciate this peaceful mission of socialism and countries of the socialist community, particularly in view of the fact that the Governments of the United States and some other capitalist countries have not given a positive answer so far", Roman Malinowski said.

AKHROMEYEV ARRIVAL IN STOCKHOLM REPORTED

LD281052 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 28 TASS -- Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR and chief-of-staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, arrived here today to address the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

He was met at the airport by the Soviet Union's ambassador to Sweden, Boris Pankin, ambassador-at-large Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm conference, and officials of the Swedish Government and Defence Ministry.

Visits Defense Minister, Others

LD281424 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 28 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and a first deputy defense minister of the USSR who is visiting here, has met with Pierre Schori, secretary-general of the Swedish Foreign Ministry. During the conversation they discussed the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and the key problems of international security.

Sergey Akhromeyev paid visits to Swedish Defense Minister Roine Carlsson and General Lennard Ljung, commander-in-chief of the Swedish Armed Forces.

Sergey Akhromeyev paid a tribute to the memory of the late Olof Palme, an outstanding Swedish statesman and politician, by visiting his grave and laying flowers to it.

He also called at the Swedish Royal Library and made the following entry in its honorary visitors book: "It is with great interest that I visited the Royal Library of Sweden today, which is one of Europe's largest depositories of classic and modern works of literature. The visit was a special one for me because the leader of the proletarian revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, had worked at the main reading hall here more than once while in Stockholm. I thank the management of this library which carefully preserves the memory of events which are dear to every Soviet person."

Sergey Akhromeyev was accompanied during his meetings and visits by Boris Pankin, Soviet ambassador to Sweden.

IZVESTIYA NOTES START OF GERMANY'S SPD CONGRESS

PM270912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Ye. Bovkun dispatch: "SPD: In Favor of Rallying Ranks"]

[Text] Nuernberg -- A routine Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Congress, in which more than 430 delegates are taking part, opened on 25 August.

Addressing journalists in the old city hall on the eve of the congress, SPD Chairman W. Brandt called this forum "the most significant event in the life of the party since the Ahlen and Bad Godesberg congresses," which, as is well-known, were of keynote significance.

The new SPD program for the coming period is to be discussed. More than 600 drafts of this program have been prepared. The volume in which they are collected weighs 2.3 kg. Although the new program will not be approved for another year, it is important that the SPD leadership secure now the support of the grassroots organizations which have sent their representatives to Nurenberg. This is essential in order to ensure that the final stage of the election campaign is run more correctly.

It is true that there is still some time before 25 January, when parliamentary elections will be held in the FRG. However, certain differences caused by a clash of viewpoints on two fundamental issues have appeared within the party in recent months.

One of these issues is how to resolve the energy problems of the immediate future: with nuclear fuel or without? The other issue is whether to enter into a coalition alliance with the "Greens" at federal level (in some lander this kind of cooperation is practiced) in the event of a successful outcome for both parties in the Bundestag elections. Both these issues are sometimes debated quite heatedly at local SPD meetings.

By what principles will the SPD be guided in its domestic and foreign policy if it comes to power? This will be defined in detail after 25 October, when candidate for chancellor J. Rau is to hold a special (pre-election) party congress in Offenburg. But for the present he has decided to acquaint the participants in the Nuernberg forum with only part of his future program.

In the economic sphere the SPD intends to concentrate its main efforts on proposing more effective solutions to the problems of employment, the struggle against mass unemployment, and poverty. The SPD also intends to seriously raise the question of the position of foreign workers in the FRG. The congress slogan is "Political and social equaility."

In the foreign policy sphere disarmament problems are now decisive issues for the SPD. The party's basic demands are the withdrawal of American nuclear missiles from the country's territory and a refusal to take part in the "star wars" program.

The task of the present congress is to rally party ranks, eliminating internal differences where possible, and to prove the viability of Social-Democratic concepts to voters. The SPD's success in the forthcoming parliamentary elections will largely depend on how far it succeeds in fulfilling this task.

Chance for Achieving Power Noted

LD282329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Report from Bonn by correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The congress of the FRG Social Democratic Party is continuing in Nuremburg: [Kondratyev] The exceptionally great interest in the FRG in the congress is understandable. The SPD is the party with the biggest mass base. It has old traditions going back to the last century and the party has influence and prestige among the population.

The SPD is a political force with a real chance of achieving power in Bonn. The Bundestag elections which will take place in 5 months time have dominated the present congress.

What alternative will Johannes Rau, the SPD candidate for chancellor and prime minister of one of the large landers, offer the electorate? He was expected to answer this question during his speech at the congress. The Social Democrats regard a reduction in unemployment as one of their biggest tasks. Unemployment has not fallen below 2 million in all of the years of the conservative-liberal coalition's rule. The SPD wants to change the unjust taxation policy that allows major capitalist interests to enrich themselves at the working people's expense.

The Nuremburg congress had a broad debate on the problems of today's complex world situation. As you know, the SPD made a weighty contribution during the 1970's to the process of international detente and to the development of constructive relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. If it comes to power, the SPD intends to commence a new phase in this process.

While stressing the FRG allegiance to the West's military-political alliance, speakers also noted the need to uphold the country's own interests. This relates, first and formost, to the creation of a system of joint security, which is incompatible with the U.S. policy of seeking military superiority.

Willy Brandt was reelected party chairman at the congress. The congress, he said, paid great attention to the FRG's internal political development, to its economic development. But above all we believe that our country needs a different foreign policy, so that it can play a more important and active role in halting the arms race. We oppose the stationing of missiles on our territory. We are against chemical weapons and participation in the SDI. However, we are in favor of accords that can reduce the level of military confrontation, which would be in our country's interests. Here we must join forces with all the people thoughout the world working to achieve this objective. The extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, Willy Brandt said in conclusion, received a very positive welcome at the congress. We feel that countries possessing nuclear weapons must folow precisely the same path and, above all, conclude an agreement on ending nuclear tests.

NORDIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

PM251336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Telephone hookup between Aleksandr Shalnev, IZVESTIYA observer from the capitalist countries section; Nikolay Ivanov, IZVESTIYA own correspondent in Helsinki; and Aleksandr Sychev, IZVESTIYA own correspondent in Stockholm: "A Nuclear-free North: Completely Realistic" -- first paragraph printed in boldface italics].

[Text] It is more than 20 years' since the plan for creating a zone free of nuclear weapons in Northern Europe was put forward. A meeting of prime ministers from the region's five countries was held in Denmark this week, and they spoke out in favor of practical steps in this directon.

Editiorial office: The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone is often described as the "Kekkonen Plan".

Helsinki: quite true. The former president of Finland was the first to lay down the practical outlines for a nuclear-free north. Under the conditions of a nuclear arms race he deemed it necessary for nonnuclear states in the North of Europe to pledge by means of regional agreements neither to produce nuclear weapons nor to deploy them on their territory. U. Kekkonen had grounds for believing that the northerners would ensure their security provided they clearly and distinctly distanced themselves from nuclear weapons. That was said in 1963. Some 15 years later he was to return to his proposal. The direct cause was provided by the fact that new weapon types, and cruise missiles in particular, had made their appearance in U.S. and NATO arsenals. Under these circumstances Northern Europe had to reliably protect itself against the effect of nuclear weapons. U. Kekkonen proposed that the Nordic countries should begin talks between themselves and with the great powers with a view to elaborating a special accord. It is only to be regretted that such an accord was not signed at the time. Now that the United States has installed cruise missiles not only with its European partners but also on warships stationed off the Scandinavian coast, one can appreciate the perspicacity of the Finnish president when he put forth the initiative for a nuclear-free north.

Editorial Office: Yes, the initiative has not only retained its topicality over the 20 years and more that have passed but has also gained numerous supporters.

Helsinki: And this is perfectly understandable. The northerners understand that they could be involved in a nuclear conflict unless they bar access by these monstrous weapons to their territory. There is a growing awareness that a nuclear conflict threatens all of mankind and not only those who possess nuclear weapons today. This goes to explain the appearance of a new mood in the movement of the champions of a nuclear-free north. They perceive the proclamation of northern Europe as a zone free of nuclear weapons as a step along the path toward terminating the nuclear arms race. Here are some specific facts: 96 percent of Finns, 80 percent of Swedes, 86 percent of Icelanders, as many Danes, and more than two-thirds of Norwegians support the initiative.

One can also go further: The Kekkonen Plan has recently extended beyond the framework of a purely public movement.

Editorial office: Obviously, it is first necessary to recall the conference held recently in Copenhagen on the initiative of one of Denmark's largest trade unions. It was attended by parliamentary groups from the Nordic countries and leaders of political parties. The heads of government from Sweden, Finland, and Denmark took part in the discussion on ways to create a nuclear-free zone.

Stockholm: The Copenhagen forum is a really indicative example. But I would also like to mention the resolution of the Committee for Cooperation of Social Democratic Parties and Trade Union Organizations of Nordic Countries, which also advocated practical measures. A conversation on the nuclear-free zone was also held this week between the prime ministers of the region's five countries. Here is an interesting point: The head of Norway's new government spoke positively about the proposal to set up a commission of experts to undertake a study of the nuclear-free zone question. Such commissions are already operating in each country. An attempt has now been made to set up a commission within the Nordic region's framework.

My colleague cited statistical data reflecting the North Europeans' attitude toward this problem. But these are just dry figures, behind which lie persistent struggle by thousands of people, titanic labor, and selfless devotion. [paragraph continues]

These adjectives are not excessive, and they are fully applicable to the fighters for peace in any North European country, be it a member of NATO or neutral. In Sweden, for example, a demand to create a nuclear-free zone is invariably heard from any rally, conference, or demonstration. Malmo, one of the country's largest cities, gained nuclear-free status not so long ago. Tens of thousands of signatures were gathered by residents of Goteborg, the "capital" of Sweden's west coast.

As a matter of fact, the Swedes' activeness and the Swedish Government's constructive stance on the nuclear-free zone question have promoted this Scandinavian state to the position of the movement's recognized leader. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was an unwavering champion of U. Kekkonen's ideas. The country's new government has repeatedly declared its desire to continue his work.

Helsinki: I would like to turn back to the parliamentary conference held in Copehagen. It is interesting that representatives of the Aland and Faroe Islands, Greeland, and Iceland took part for the first time in the discussion of the nuclear-free zone plan. Here we have an extension of the borders of the struggle to transform the North into a nuclear-free region. The Faroese first declared themselves in 1983, when deputies to the local parliament (Logting) voted unanimously for a nuclear-free status for the islands. Their example was followed by Greenland 10 months later. Parliament declared that it would ,under no circumstances allow nuclear weapons inside the country. I was told the same thing during a conversation with head of government J. Motzfeldt. True enough, Denmark refused to ratify this resolution, but it cannot fail to take it into account.

It is, by the way, interesting how the Icelanders' attitude toward the Finnish initiative changed. U. Kekkonen did not include Iceland in the zone on the basis that a U.S. military base was located there. The islanders tried on many occasions to find out whether there were any nuclear weapons at Keflavik, but the U.S. command avoided giving an answer. Official Reykjavik did not insist. Nevertheless, as the idea of a nuclear-free north generated an increasingly broad response, Icelandic politicians started showing anxiety. Were the nuclear-free status to become a fact, the United States and NATO would try to fill the strategic gap at the islanders' expense. The fears grew when the government learned about the existence of a secret plan according to which the Pentagon intended to store 48 depth bombs with nuclear charges close to Keflavik. I think that this development was decisive in the debate about the nuclear-free zone. Last year the Althing (parliament) unanimously spoke out in favor of banning the deployment of nuclear weapons on the island.

Stockholm: One can also recall the attitude of another NATO member -- Denmark -- toward the Finnish initiative. A year ago, on the initiative of the Social Democratic faction, the Danish Folketing passed a resolution making it incumbent upon the government "to act energetically for the purpose of maintaining Denmark's nuclear-free status through the creation of a nuclear-free zone in North Europe." Last spring the Danes confirmed their desire to see their country free to nuclear weapons in peacetime, in crises, and in wartime.

Editorial Office: It is therefore possible to discern certain positive developments in the direction of a nuclear-free north. Finland and Sweden are the closest to filing for nuclear-free status, while the region's NATO-MEMBER countries are the furthest from that. How do the Atlanticists explain their unewillingness to join the nuclear-free zone?

NATO politicians have never missed an opportunity to confuse the issue regarding the nuclear-free zone, claiming that it is "unrealistic and unpromising." This is also done with reference to the fact that the Soviet Union would supposedly gain "unilateral advantages" were the zone to become a fact.

Everything is much simpler in reality: From the very beginning both the United States and NATO declared themselves against the Kekkonen Plan. Former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig made no secret of the fact that Washington would under no circumstances go along with the creation of a nuclear-free zone. This is the stance being held by the White House at present.

The U.S. and NATO stance was fully reflected in the report by Norwegian conservative politician Colding, who tries to substantiate the thesis about the impossibility of the practical creation of a nuclear-free zone by two premises. In his opinion, this question must be solved in the "broad context," in other words within the framework of talks between the great powers. Second, the creation of the zone is impossible while there is a Soviet military potential in territories adjacent to the zone.

Editorial Office: It is, after all, well known that the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to offer the necessary guidelines to countries belonging to the nuclear-free zone. Moreover, we have said that we could examine the question of taking certain measures applicable to our territory bordering on the future zone. Our country has also agreed to discuss the question of granting a nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea. And yet the Soviet Union does not belong to the zone. Our proposal is a gesture of goodwill, an expression of trust in the countries of the Nordic region.

Stockholm: The idea of a nuclear-free zone is not contained in the NATO and U.S. doctrine of a nuclear first strike. It also poses a real threat to the plans by Atlanticists who have not abandoned their hope of installing nuclear weapons along NATO's northern flank. U.S. generals have let it slip on many occasions that, in the event of a crisis situation developing, they would send their landing forces with a full complement of nuclear weapons to the Scandinavian coast. It is widely known that 155-mm howitzers capable of firing nuclear charges are stored in dumps in Troennelage. Similar guns also figure in Danish arsenals. U.S. Navy warships and submarines armed with nuclear missiles are constantly stationed close to the coasts of these two countries.

Helsinki: The Norwegian Sea is now virtually crammed with nuclear missiles, while the Nordic region has become a target for U.S. nuclear speculations. This statement was made by Norwegian Army Major Anders Hellebust. Or rather, former major. Having published a book on NATO's military preparations in North Norway, he was made to resign. Hellebust became an active member of the movement "No to Nuclear Weapons!" H is experience is interesting in understanding the processes currently occurring in Nordic countries. It can be taken as an illustration of how the northerners' attitudes toward the idea of a nuclear-free north are changing.

Let us not engage in excessive optimism. Even so, though, today there are full grounds for saying that a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic region is not a starry-eyed dream but a completely realistic plan.

Helsinki: There are many arguments put forward by the Northern members of NATO and their senior partners. [paragraph continues]

VORONTSOV-LED DELEGATION MEETS AL-ASAD

LD281619 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus August 28 TASS -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria received today Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, staying here. The Middle East situation and other questions of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation.

On the same day, Yuliy Vorontsov met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of Syria.

Arrives in Amman

JN282040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Al-Ramtha -- Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy Soviet foreign minister, arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha this evening at the head of a high-ranking Soviet delegation on a 3-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent, Vorontsov said he will discuss with Jordanian officials a number of international issues, especially the current situation in the Middle East and the possibility of promoting relations between the two countries. He hoped that the best results would be achieved. He added he will brief Jordanian officials on USSR stands on various current issues.

The delegation comprises Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries and North Africa Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ernest Zverev, senior assistant to the first deputy foreign minister; and Robert Turdiyev, deputy chief of the Near Eastern Countries and North Africa Department. The delegation was received at Al-Ramtha by the acting Foreign Ministry secretary general, the chief of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, the Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, the Al-Ramtha District officer, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and the Soviet charge d'affaires.

NEW ROUND OF U.S. 'THREATS' TO LIBYA VIEWED

LD281805 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 86

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpts] The new round of arms threats to the Libyan Jamahiriyah borders, the efforts being exerted to widen the economic siege against Libya and the organization of a propaganda campaign against this Arab country are all examples from the American Administration. Here is what our commentator, Aleksey Zlagorounskiy has to say in this regard:

Indeed, the information media of the various countries have been carrying increasingly disturbing news. The vessels of the American 6th Fleet including the aircraft carrier Forrestall have approached the Libyan borders. Bombers arrived in the American bases in Britain from the United States. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH said that Tomahawk winged missiles would be used in the military action in Libya to cut down losses, as the paper put it. THE WASHINGTON POST said the aim of the American military preparations is to provoke Libya into carrying out a counteraction and then a smashing blow would be dealt to it.

Many observers describe the American-Egyptian exercises as being preparations for dealing a blow to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Libya has sent an official complaint to the UN secretary general against the U.S. actions. [passage omitted]

Our radio commentator has pointed out that the American Administration, apparently, has not derived the appropriate conclusions from its recent aggression on Libya. Even many observers in the West had to admit that the aggression brought a very major political defeat to the United States. The action was condemned not only by the Arab countries but also by the overwhelming majority of the UN member countries. I recall in this regard the fact that the American aggression also harmed Soviet-American relations.

As was stated in Gorbachev's message to Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi, the USSR declared solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Not only Libya but also all the Arab countries declared their gratitude for this. These Arab countries are also declaring, in face of the Pentagon's threat to use arms off the Libyan shores, that the American attack on Libya will constitute an attack on all the Arab countries.

Many observers do not discount the possibility that it was no accident that the resumption of provocations toward Libyan Jamahiriyah was timed to coincide with the preparations for the eighth nonaligned conference in Harare. Our commentator writes: The close to the 1st of September, the day of the opening of the nonaligned summit conference in the Zimbabwe capital, the greater the activities of the forces which want to undermine the conference or influence its anti-imperialist course. For this reason, it is not unlikely that Washington's new provocations at the Libyan Jamahiriyah border are intended to intimidate the developing countries. These are not the only actions taken by the United States Administration and its allies to undermine the unity of the nonaligned Movement. We cannot but draw attention in this regard to the statements of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that Israel will resume its trade and diplomatic relations with many African countries in the near future. Is this not an attempt to sow the seed of suspicion and division among the Arabs and the Africans on the eve of the Harare conference? Washington's other close partner, South Africa, that racist country, has also openly threatened many of the African countries with military actions, if they were to oppose actively the apartheid.

It is known also that the United States has allocated huge sums for the intelligence media to carry out clandestine subversive activity against the delegates to the Harare conference. This necessitates that the nonaligned countries show cohesion when tackling the most important problems facing the movement in general and the Harare conference in particular.

PUBLIC FUNCTION TO MARK LIBYAN REVOLUTION DAY

LD281652 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- A function of representatives of Moscow's public held today was devoted to the national holiday of the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Revolution Day. It was noted in the speeches that the revolution of September 1 opened a new page in the history of the Libyan people, set the beginning to progressive social and economic transformations in the country.

It was emphasised that Soviet people condemn any attempts at undermining sovereignty and independence of non-aligned Libya and solidarise with its consistent anti-imperialist course.

Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the USSR, Muhammad Sha'ban, heads of diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited in the USSR, took part in the function.

OBJECTIVES OF U.S.-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES VIEWED

PM291236 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "International Commentary": "Herald of a Storm"]

[Text] The weather in Egypt in August is hot and windless. Northeast winds come only in October-November. This year, however, people in Cairo have begun talking of a sea wind ahead of schedule. Atmospheric tricks are not the reason for this: The U.S.-Egyptian "Sea Wind" military maneuvers have begun in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Let us recall that an accord on regularly holding joint maneuvers was reached soon after Egypt signed the separate Camp David deal with Israel, which was concluded with U.S. involvement. The previous series of maneuvers -- and they have already been held three times -- was code-named "Bright Star." But whereas 1,400 American soldiers and officers participated in "Bright Star-1" in 1980, their numbers reached 9,000 in 1985.

The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force constituted and still constitutes the backbone of the American troops on these maneuvers. In the Egyptian desert and on the coast it is rehearsing operations to invade Arab countries for the purpose of protecting American "vital interests."

It should be pointed out that the Cairo leadership has no illusions about the purposes for which the American military is landing forces on the Egyptian coast. Thus, Kamal al-Din Hasan 'Ali, former prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, called the "Bright Star" maneuvers a specific manifestation of "the American policy of protecting its own strategic interests and the interests of Western countries in this (Near East) region." As for Egypt, it reportedly does not wish to be involved in protecting Washington's interests and seeks to derive just its own benefit from the maneuvers and to better master the military hardware obtained from the United States.

It is up to the Egyptian authorities to define Cairo's role in joint maneuvers with the United States. But the role for which the U.S. Air Force was preparing by dropping bombs on Egyptian territory in the Libyan Desert became clear during the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

The U.S. attack on sovereign Libya was not an incident that arose suddenly but a premeditated action. "Bright Star" undoubtedly illumined the course of ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet toward Libya's coasts and was a lodestar for the American bombers which dropped their lethal load on Tripoli and Banghazi on the night of 14-15 April.

The attack on Libya clearly laid bare the imperial, piratical substance of the U.S. neoglobalist policy. Perhaps this accounts partly for the change in the name of the present American-Egyptian maneuvers and the very strict secrecy surrounding them. Nevertheless, UPI has reported that they are being held in Egyptian airspace and in Mediterranean international waters. POLITICAL OBSERVERS ALSO POINT OUT THAT THE MANEUVERS HAVE A CLEARLY EXPRESSED ANTI-LIBYAN THRUST. [capitalized passage printed in uppercase] It is not without reason that threats against Tripoli are not dying down in Washington. If one takes account of the fact that the Pentagon, which considers the Mediterranean an American "lake," does not make any great distinction between neutral waters and the territorial waters of Mediterranean countries. One can assume that "Sea Wind" is just the prelude to another military storm off Libya's coasts.

COMMENTARY VIEWS IRAN'S NONALIGNED ROLE

NC271212 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Experts are today congregating in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare in connection with the sixth summit of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to be held in this city on 1 September. The Nonaligned Movement enjoys immense prestige in the world. It has undertaken an active campaign against the arms race, imperialist pacts, and the stationing of military bases on the territory of other nations. It participates in the struggle against neocolonialism, racial discrimination, Zionism, and apartheid. Members of the Nonaligned Movement consistently and firmly seek to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with differing social and political systems. The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace is one of the innovative proposals put forth by members of the Nonaligned Movement, including Iran. [passage omitted] Socialist countries actively support the Nonaligned Movement in its effort to establish a new international economic system based on justice and equal rights. This issue will be discussed at the summit in Harare where Iran, which has been the victim of Western discrimination in the economic and commercial fields, and its enthusiastic approach will attract attention. Iran's initiation into the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement was facilitated by the revolution's antimonarchical victory. This period was devoted to the reconstruction of Iran society. The revolution heralded a time of optimism. Iran's announced departure from CENTO assisted in the dismemberment and termination of this aggressive, imperialist pact. Iranian forces were recalled from Oman where they had been dispatched by the Shah to crush the liberation movement near Dhofar. Iran therefore relinquished its role as the gendarme of the Persian Gulf, a role assigned to it by the imperialists during the reign of the Shah.

Iran's share of the struggle being waged by the Nonaligned Movement could be greater if the Iran-Iraq war, which willsoon complete its 6th year, did not exist. Two Islamic countries, both members of the Nonaligned Movement, are embroiled in a bloody conflict. This futile, catastrophic war only benefits the imperialists who were involved in its commencement and who are now seeking ways to prolong it. They need the war as a legitimate pretext for interfering in the region's affairs and for reviving their control over the Persian Gulf and its oil exports. The imperialists also benefit from a war between two Nonaligned Movement countries, using it to discredit the movement and to drive a wedge between its members. Nonaligned Movement members are therefore naturally apprehensive about any continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and consider its speedy end to be imperative. People today are more aware than ever that peace is imperiled. Therefore, it is not surprising that the defense and strengthening of peace throughout the world is one of the most important obligations of the Harare summit.

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM FOR NAMIBIA DAY

MB262055 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Twenty-six August is the day of solidarity with the struggle by the people of Namibia. The day is set aside to mark the beginning, 20 years ago, of the armed struggle by the Namibian people against the South African occupation of their country. Here is now a special anniversary program:

On 26 August, 1966, armed units of Namibian patriots retaliating for the murder of unarmed South-West Africa People's organization, activists routed a unit of the South African occupation army in (Angumombasho). A merciless armed fight by the Namibian peole was launched for their liberation. Before that day, the democratic force in Namibia, primarily the political vanguard of the liberation movement. South-West Africa People's organized had taken numerous steps to press for a peaceful solution of the issue of granting independence to their country, but to no avail.

According to Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa's People's Organization, SWAPO, the people led by this organization had no other choice but to resort to armed struggle in order to defeat the enemy and drive them out of Namibia. Twenty years have passed since then. In the period SWAPO has been enjoying invariably the love and the support of its people, it has won wide international prestige too. It is recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, or PLAN for short, the armed wing of SWAPO, have been tempered in fierce clashes against the racists. They make regular attacks on garrisons of the South African occupation army and boldly engage units of hired killers. However, as they step up the armed struggle, the Namibian patriots do not reject a peaceful settlement of the Namibia problem. SWAPO leaders have declared that on many occasions, and this time it was reiterated at a recent full-scale SWAPO Central Committee meeting. But the South African rulers are not going at all to grant independence to long-suffering Namibia. Their efforts are aimed at maintaining their positions in that country by defeating their formidable opponent, SWAPO.

Imperialist powers, too, sabotage a speedy solution of the Namibia problem. Along with South Africa they are trying to push through their plot for a Namibian settlement, the purpose of which is to have the white mionority keep the power in that country, or install a puppet regime. Their ultimate objective is obvious -- to maintain in Namibia their economic, political and strategic interests, to use that country's territory as a starting ground for the struggle against independent Africa. However, the fight for the liberation of Namibia goes on.

We now have a speaker who is a political bureau member of SWAPO's central committee, Comrade (Hage Gengob):

[Begin (Gengob) recording] War in Namibia was not a road deliberately chosen by SWAPO and the Namibian people. Likewise, the continuation of the armed struggle has not been chosen but has been imposed by the intransigence of the Boer regime and the realization that all negotiation which relies on the good faith of that regime is doomed to failure. This fact is now increasingly apparent to the majority of states in the world community and lies behind their momentum to pressurize South Africa to comply with Resolution 435. The lines are now drawn.

The majority of states in international forums, like the Commonwealth and the United Nations Organization, are clearly in favor of imposing sanctions against South Africa to curtail the bloodshed caused by the regime's suppression of the black majority there and to force the occupation forces to leave Namibia. The principal backers of South Africa, the United States and Britain, have used their influence in international forums to frustrate moves to impose sanctions, and instead of growing calls for sanctions within their own countries, the present administrations in the two countries have imposed the ineffectual sanctions and subverted demands for total mandatory sanctions. They have argued that sanctions would hurt or oppress blacks and the Frontline States. This they have done inspite of repeated calls for sanctions from within South Africa and Namibia and by the Frontline States who would suffer. Those who call for sanctions in southern Africa are fully are aware of the painful effects they would have. They are equally aware, however, that sanctions are the most effective instrument which would curtail a protracted struggle which would lead to even more suffering. Furthermore, the self-interest that the opponents of sanctions cloak under their avowed sympathy for potential black victims of sanctions is well-known. The Anglo-American stake in apartheid does not need to be spelled out, as the two countries have been major beneficiaries of the high returns of investments guaranteed by apartheid's ruthless exploitation of black labor.

In conclusion, therefore, I should reiterate that no biased objections to sanctions could be allowed to stand in the way of the independence of Namibia and the liberation of South Africa. The progressive forces and the Nonaligned Movement should intensify demands for effective sanctions against the apartheid regime in all international forums, and step up their assistance to liberation movements. [end recording]

The fight by the Namibian people enjoys wide international support, including that by the Soviet Union. Here is a cable of greetings for the day of solidarity with the struggle by the people of Namibia sent by the Soviet afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee: The Soviet people loyal to the principles of support for all national liberation movements are always siding with the just cause of the Namibian people. We are confident that despite any military and political manouvers, the South African authorities and their Western backers will fail to impose a neocolonilist regime on the people of Namibia.

RED CROSS, CRESCENT TO GIVE AID TO CAMEROON

LD272321 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are to send aid to the people of Cameroon poisoned by the volcanic gas from the bottom of Lake Nios. An Aeroflot plane will fly blankets and medicine to the African country.

CHILEAN SOCIALISTS CALL FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

PY272255 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[commentary by Hernan del Canto, leader of the Chilean Socialist Party (PS) -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades: good evening. In this commentary we will expose the socialist point of view regarding the base, which we believe exists, that will help us achieve an essential programmatic agreement among all Chilean opposition forces. As everyone can see, this important agreement is a decisive factor in the struggle against the dictatorship and in achieving democracy.

As we have said, the current great conflict is between democracy and dictatorship. If we always keep in mind this fundamental position, we will always be able to achieve agreements between democrats and antifascists. These agreements must be based on those issues that unite us so we can establish a joint platform as the backbone of our joint struggle against the dictatorship. On the points on which we disagree, we should at least try to establish a way to overcome them at the proper time. We should never try to resolve all disagreements beforehand, because if we did so the struggle would become (?mediocre). Those unresolved points on which there is disagreement must be raised and resolved within the context of the heat of the common struggle based on the joint platform that has been achieved. Here is what we propose in order to achieve our popular democratic program. To hasten an understanding with other political forces we propose to concentrate our efforts on ousting the dictatorship. Then, we propose to establish a transition government that will develop an emergency program, eradicate fascism from the country, and call a constituent assembly. The representatives to this constituent assembly will be elected by direct vote. It will be up to this constituent assembly to propose a new constitution that will be subject to a popular vote.

We socialists believe that this is a reasonable way to overcome the disagreements we presently share with other political sectors. We are certain that through our progarmmatic agreement and through our formula to overcome disagreements after the ousting of the dictatorship we are creating the proper conditions that will lead to the negotiation of the great democratic agreement by showing that we are in agreement and that we are going to overcome our disagreements. We believe that by admitting the existence of other political proposals and by explaining in detail our own programmatic proposal, we are advancing in our search to achieve this opposition agreement. It is understood that this opposition agreement will be achieved among groups that uphold different political proposals. It is not therefore, a question of uniting these proposals into merely one political proposal, because this is an impossible task in today's Chilean society.

(?Believe that) the Chilean Socialist party, the People's Democratic Movement and the Democratic Alliance may be able to achieve a political based on the following points:

1. The complete ousting of the dictatorship

2. The establishment of an all-encompassing provisional government;

3. The establishment of an emergency economic program

4. The calling of a constituent assembly that will be the forum for outlining a future democratic society.

If we are able to achieve progress along these lines, we will undoubtedly be making an enormous contribution to the freedom of the Chilean people. We will be establishing the basis of what must be done in the future when the entire opposition will be confronted with the task of reconstructing the Chilean nation, in which no one (?will be excluded) and no one could be excluded.

The reconstruction of Chile will demand an enormous economic and political task in which human potential, political unity, and the entire society must play a part. This is why we socialists believe that it is useless to engage in petty disagreements outside the framework of a realistic and historic context. The issue in question is to respect ourselves and convince ourselves that no one by himself will be able to overcome the catastrophe brought on by Pinochet. Respect and the achievement of a clean, generous, and patriotic agreement of the entire popular democratic opposition are what the Chilean people are anxiously awaiting.

Ideology is useless in these cases. The important thing is to be loyal to the great democratic ideals and understand that dictatorships are defeated with strength and through struggle. Good Evening.

CABLE EXCHANGED WITH URGENCY ON ANNIVERSARY

PM271214 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR and Uruguayan Foreign Ministries have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Uruguay.

The Soviet side's telegram notes that relations between the USSR and Uruguay are based on strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. Recently both sides have carried out important practical steps offering new opportunities for the further strengthening of ties between the two countries in many spheres and the broadening of cooperation on international problems. This is all the more important in the present complex atmosphere, the telegram stresses, when the pooling of efforts to achieve mankind's supreme goal -- durable peace for all countries and peoples -- is acquiring particular significance.

In turn, Uruguayan Foreign Minister E. Iglesias stressed that the development of bilaterial ties has now entered a stage characterized by cordiality, a creative spirit, and the desire of both countries to deepen their relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, sovereign equality, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The telegrams express a desire to further develop friendly relations between the USSR and Uruguay for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and universal security.

POLITBURO CONSIDERS EDUCATION REORGANIZATION

LD282231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug (TASS) -- At a session which took place today the CPSU Central Politburo considered the results of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Reorganization of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country" in the collectives of educational establishments and in the party and economic aktivs of enterprises and organizations. It was noted that it met everywhere with general approval and support as a program for a fundamental improvement in the system of training, raising the qualifications, and retraining of specialists, the implementation of which will facilitate an acceleration of the social and economic development of Soviet society.

During the discussion of the draft, more than 200,000 comments, and proposals were made aimed at substantially increasing the level of training of specialists and fundamentally improving their utilization in the national economy. They were considered by local party committees and by the collegiums of ministries and department. Measures to remove the shortcomings and to make use of existing reserves in the activity of higher educational establishments, technical schools and colleges have been worked out and are being implemented.

In accordance with the results of the discussion clarifications, additions and alterations have been made to the CPSU Central Committee's draft. Appropriate resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers will be prepared on implementation of the main guidelines of the restructuring. The need is stressed even during the coming academic year to launch work to improve the activities of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments. and to ensure a qualitatively new level in its development in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo examined measures that have been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to improve the organization of earnings and the introduction of new pay rates and salaries for workers in production branches of the national economy. A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on this matter provides for the improvement of the entire organization of labor payment, an enhancement of the role of the pay rate system, a strengthening of the effectiveness of bonus payments, incentive payments and supplements, and an improvement in labor norm-setting.

It is planned to introduce new, higher rates of pay and salaries for employees in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and communications. It is intended that these measures should be implemented during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is stressed that work to improve earnings should be an organic component of the implementation of the new economic mechanism, full financial autonomy, and self-financing. It is envisaged that the raising of rates of pay and salaries for employees of associations, enterprises, and organizations be carried out on a fundamentally new basis -- by means of improving the economic activity of labor collectives and the funds earned by them. Pay bonuses [preimushchestva] are being established for the highest qualified workers, engineers, and other specialists engaged in the development, introduction, and use of production of new, high-productivity technology.

Party, local soviet and economic bodies and trade union and Komsomol organizations have been instructed to ensure the direct involvement of labor collectives in preparations for and carrying out of work to switch to the new conditions of pay. It must be conducted in a precise and organized fashion, in an atmosphere of broad publicity. The implementation of the planned measures must be an important means of raising the level of labor and socipolitical activity of the working people and a fresh spur toward the growth of production efficiency, the improvement of qualitative work indicators and the mobilization of internal reserves.

The Politburo approved the experience and proposals relating to the broad utilization of natural and liquefied associated gas as motor fuel. Instructions have been given to planning and economic bodies to expand the production of goods vehicles, specialized vehicles, buses and machines for urban municipal services and lift trucks, operating on high-pressure compressed natural gas and liquefied associated gas and to carry out the construction and commissioning of capacities for refuelling them. The implementation of the planned measures will permit a considerable reduction in the consumption of petrol and diesel fuel to be achieved.

Consideration was given to proposals on prospects for improving the legislation of the USSR for the years 1986-90. In this connection it is planned to draft a number of legislative and other normative acts aimed at regulating by law social relations, in accordance with the requirements of the current stage of development of Soviet society.

Having listened to the report by Ye. K. Ligachev and V.A. Medvedev on the talks held in he CPSU Central Committee with S. Gaspar, K. Hoffmann, and I. Zakariyah, leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Politburo noted the growing role played in the modern world by trade unions and other democratic mass movements. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the promotion by Soviet public organizations of the development of interaction by public organizations of differing orientation in their struggle against the nuclear threat, for peace, and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee Poliburo also considered certain other questions of economic construction, training of legal cadres for local government organs, and the implementation of the foreign-policy strategy outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Education Reform Discussed

LD282022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1453 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Talk by A.P. Dumachev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, to mark the start of the new school year, date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As noted at the conference in the party Central Committee devoted to discussion of the progress in execution and implementation of reform, reorganization of the study and educational process is still proceeding slowly in colleges. The sterotypes that have developed still prevail in the training of workers and in the development of purely vocational schools. Attitudes and principles are not fully meeting the tasks and requirements issued by the party congress.

A considerable proportion of vocational and technical colleges do not provide profound and solid theoretical and professional knowledge, skills and abilities; major shortcomings and errors are being permitted, as before in the organization and content of educational work; the number of infringements of the law by students is not going down. Instances of the older bossing the younger have not been eliminated. A considerable proportion of the children display no energy or interest in public affairs; formalism is eating away at the life of many Komsomol and trade union organizations in vocational and technical colleges. The systems for management and monitoring of the study and educational process are not precisely formulated in a number of colleges; lessons are not conducted satisfactorily; the level of attendance of the students is poor.

There are also questions of a principled nature: The reform precisely determined that the main task of the system of vocational and technical education is the training of qualified workers, particularly for the development and exploitation of new equipment and technology. The quality of workers training is inextricably linked with the state of the educational-production base of vocational and technical colleges. Many ministries and departments display great concern for its improvement, and for equipping colleges with modern equipment. Today, thousands of vocational and technical colleges possess the most up-to-date complexes that meet all modern requirements. However, far from all ministries display this kind of concern, while many base enterprises as yet simply ignore their obligations as bases for equipping workshops with training and technical equipment. As a result, to date, many colleges are located in dilapidated, unsuitable premises and a number of them lack workshops, canteens, hostels, sports halls, and so on.

At the same time, the plan for construction of vocational and technical colleges is as yet being fulfilled by 80-85 percent, through contractual work not meeting targets and through insufficient attention from local bodies, ministries and departments and, indeed, our local bodies. While in the country as a whole, for example, there are 26 tractors for each rural college, in the colleges of Georgia there are 7 and in Armenia there are 8. In one quarter of the colleges of training cadres for agriculture, they do not have their own training equipment. A number of colleges for 30-40-60 students have just one piece of machinery. For example, for 60 students at a college in Karakalpakia, there is one joiner's bench; for 30 welders there is one welding kit. Of course, under such conditions it is difficult to talk about serious training of qualified workers, and training is virtually of a purely theoretical nature. [passage omitted]

In the course of this year, we have set ourselves the task of carrying out certification of all our colleges. On the basis of the results there are plans to merge several small colleges, to turn small colleges into branches, and gradually to close dilapidated colleges. Work has begun for the specialization of vocational and technical colleges, first and foremost in the major towns, where there is actually duplication of workers training in the same vocation, and also for the transfer over to interdisciplinary training of workers cadres for many industries of the national economy and enteprises in those industries sharing the same territory.

One of the most important questions for the system of vocational and technical education is implementing the requirements of the 27th Congress on the improvement of planning.

Unfortunately, today the planning of training workers cadres is being done on the growth principle, on the basis of a purely notional distribution of young people according to types of training and occupation, without taking into account their positions in life, the numbers of young people available in the area, or the potential of the colleges' material and study base.

The desire to fulfill such plans has engendered a number of negative phenomena, specifically the over-reporting of student numbers, and all kinds of abuses.

Unfortunately, these shortcomings have been preserved in drawing up the plan for the 12th 5-year Plan too. Thus, when the numbers of graduate from secondary education have fallen by several hundreds of thousands of persons, it is planned for us to increase adminissions of this category of young people in the colleges. An increase is predicted in admissions even in those areas where today already the take-up factor for classes is 1.6 or 1.7, while the most important thing is that the figures in this national balance do not take account of the actual situation and the changes taking place in life. Today, for example, there is an acute shortage of worker cadres in the ago-industrial complex, and we are increasing admissions to urban vocational-technical colleges, where the number of young people available is not sufficient. As a result, for example, last year we diverted 220,000 graduates from secondary school in rural locations into these colleges. All this shows that many workers in the vocational and technical education system in the republican, kray, and oblast directorates are not worthy of the responsibility for working out plans and do not display principle in the examination of these plans by local and central planning bodies. We have good experience in the comprehensive planning of the development of the system of vocational and technical education in a number of oblasts and republics of the country, and we think that the time has now come to go over to this kind of planning in the vocational and technical education system as a whole, and to place it on a contractual basis, with direct contracts between enterprises and colleges, proceeding from the specific demands in the vocational context, in the quantitative context, and the poterntial of our colleges. This would make it possible, first and foremost, to enhance the role of local bodies in the resolution, so to speak, of matters of planning in the system and, on the other hand, would guarantee that these plans be more realistic and that we make actual provisions for the requirements of one area or another for specific categories of workers cadres. [passage omitted]

The organization and content of the training of cadres for vocational and technical colleges falls behind the new requirements. Thus, more than half of the teachers in specialized disciplines and vocational subjects have never stood at a machine-tool themselves, have never made a single component themselves. So they teach a subject in a purely theoretical way.

On the other hand, the mass of craftsmen in production training are graduates of our technical colleges, who have completed vocational-technical college, and come in the category of worker, but have never worked in industry. Of course, under such conditions it is at times very difficult to provide the necessary professional level of training. We think that today we need to go over to a somewhat different system of cadre training, so that our special discipline teacher has had a compulsory, sufficiently high level of work qualification. Evidently, we have to go over to the justified system of attracting the most qualified workers as craftsmen, who can really pass on to the students the high degree of professionalism that they posses. At present we have begun trining such engineer-teachers, and are starting an experiment to expand the rights of vocational and technical colleges to attract worker cadres and, specifically, for them to keep the rate of pay that they would have at an enterprise, within the limits of the pay funds of our colleges.

This year, we are already beginning to test new structures of management in the bodies of the vocational and technical colleges, an experiment to expand the rights of vocational and technical college managers and collectives and a number of other matters. The resolution of many important problems is envisaged, specifically in the draft decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers that we are now preparing on improving the training, retraining and qualifications levels of worker cadres under the conditions of acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

These are just a few of the issues, which I have allowed myself to dwell on. Of course, there are considerably more problems and issues. But today we can see the way and means of resolving them and have outlined a specific plan of action which should ensure that we can increase the effectiveness of study and educational work and the quality of the training of qualified workers. The next thing, then, is to insistently and singlemindedly seek to restructure the psychology of many workers in our system; to restructure adherence to obsolete forms and methods of work, and to develop initiative and the creative approach to the job. We are confident that after the 27th Congress and the June plenum of the Central Committee, there are not and should not be any problems like this which cannot be solved, and we are confident that with the assistance of local soviet and party bodies, ministries and departments, we will be able to implement everything that has been planned and provide for the country's demand for the qualified worker cadres that it needs. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GRASSROOTS PARTY MILITANCY

PM271340 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 25 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Militancy of Primary Organizations"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The militancy of primary organizations is determined by many factors. The main one is how the collective performs the duties assigned to it. The intensification of production must be at the center of attention for Communists in industry, transportation, the construction industry, agriculture, and science. There is a whole complex of problems here. It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of all workers on introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and on making fuller use of advanced experience and production reserves. Questions of output quality, savings and thrift, the strengthening of order and discipline, and the struggle against unearned income must also be kept in sight at all times. This is why it is important for party committees and bureaus to consider tha practice of the allocation of party assignments and the placement of Communists in the main spheres in the light of the tasks of restructuring.

Soviet people in their millions ardently support the changes currently taking place in our country. Through their labor and attitude toward life they impart dynamism, assertiveness, and businesslike efficiency to the restructuring. It is clear that the development of socialist competition is a most important problem in the work of primary party organizations. Communists must do everything to ensure the growth of the labor activeness of the masses everywhere. The unconditionall fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan must be the concern of every party organization. Much here depends on profound analysis of the phenomena that are taking place and on systematic inspection of how the work is organized in different sectors. A struggle must be waged against ostentation and ballyhoo regarding competition, and more attention must be paid to the specific results.

Accurate and exacting monitoring of the fulfillment of adopted decisions is a guarantee of success in achieving what has been planned. PRAVDA's readers often write: Much of what is discussed by Communists at meetings and later put down in resolutions simply remains on paper. Party organization memberts are not informed of what has been done. Those who remain indifferent to their comrades' instructions are not taken to task. To ensure a high level of executive discipline and to aim for strict implementation of decisions within the set time limits -- that is the party's demand and an absolute condition of restructuring. Party commissions for monitoring the administration's activity and the apparatus' work are called upon to play a significant role in this.

The modern style of party organizations must be imbued with respect for man and his opinion and with concern for his working, daily living, and leisure conditions. How do people work and live? What obstacles do they encounter? Who is to blame for that? These and other similar questions must not be regarded as less important than economic problems. Primary party organizations must carefully monitor the expansion of the services sphere at enterprises and not overlook such important aspects as the organization of public catering and the allocation of housing, bonuses, and travel vouchers. It is necessary to make full use of their influence in order to firmly establish the spirit of social justice everywhere.

Questions concerning moral education and the stepping up of personal responsibility for meeting the demands of the party statutes require particular attention. Primary organization's work cannot be truly effective if some of its members breach labor and social discipline, drink heavily, or display indifference and passiveness. It is necessary to improve the practice of reports by Communists, and members of party committees and bureaus must spend more time on individual work with people.

The existing experience of restructuring confirms that the best results are achieved wherever there is an atmosphere which encourages people to overcome the accumulated inertia and get rid of everything in their work and life that does not accord with the principles of socialism and our world philosophy. In this regard the primary party organizations must show greater concern for the development of principles criticism and self-criticism and broad publicity.

The activeness of primary party organizations depends to a large extent on the leadership provided by party raykoms and gorkoms. Approval is merited by the practice of those committees whose members have abandoned detailed controlling functions in the leadership of grassroots party links, have ceased continually summoning party organization secretaries to various conferences and sessions, and have reduced to a minimum the requests for all kinds of information. Instead, they have themselves started spending more time in labor collectives and among people and giving specific assistance in the organization of affairs.

Nevertheless, the editorial office frequently receives letters whose writers report unwillingness by some party workers to learn how people work and live, what they think about, and what their problems and feelings are. Sometimes their critical remarks and suggestions are simply ignored. For example, A. Steblyuk, tea grower at Krasnodar Kray's "Dagomysskiy" Sovkhoz, writes: "The housing problem here is most acute. This is why the injustice in housing allocation is particularly painful. As a member of the Lazarevskiy Party Raykom, I addressed a plenum and cited the following fact. Deputy Chief Accountant L. Chernyshova, having worked for only 8 months, was allocated a 3-room apartment, while L. Koroleva, a mother of three children, is still waiting for something even though she has worked conscientiously for some 10 years now. [paragraph continues]

"The party raykom ignored the criticism. Everything in our party organization is just as it was before, there have been no tangible changes." More than 440,000 primary party organizations are functioning in the most diverse sectors, in the thick of the masses. Everyone of them, of course, has its own specific features. But the main content of work today is the same for everyone: implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and ensuring the acceleration of socioeconomic development everywhere.

PRAVDA: FORMER UZBEK MINISTER SENTENCED TO DEATH

PM291306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug First Edition p 6

[PRAVDA headline: "At The USSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- The Collegium of Judges of the USSR Supreme Court has exmained, with the participation of a state prosecutor and defense counsel, the criminal case of V. Usmanov, former minister of the ginning industry in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of his deputies and some other high-ranking officials in the industry.

The case was investigated by the procurator's office of the USSR.

It was established that abusing his office, Usmanov had for several years organized the padding cotton-fiber figures, patronaged embezzlers and taken large bribes. As a result of those criminal activities he had gained several hundreds of thousands of roubles in cash, valuables and other property.

The other officials from the ministry involved in the case had also committed grave malfeasances in the form of bribe taking and giving. Usmanov was sentenced to the exceptional measure of punishment, death. The property he had gained illegally was confiscated. The other defendants were also condemned to strict measures of punishment envisaged by the criminal code and had their property confiscated.

TRUD ATTACKS POWER MINISTRY'S REPLY TO ARTICLE

PM290954 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Correspondent O. Kvyatkovskiy article under the rubric "Returning to an Earlier Article": "On Different Shores"]

[Text] Kazakh SSR -- In February, TRUD's "Socialist Competition" supplement contained a collective letter from team leaders of the Ekibastuzenergostroy Trust entitled "What Is Hampering Normal Work." It cited specific reasons why a large and important construction project -- the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex -- found itself in a critical position. It was stated with absolute clarity that the planned development of one of the country's largest energy networks is being harmed by rush work, outmoded work methods, and numerous errors in organization and supply made by leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification.

The editorial office received a reply signed by A. Mayorets, the USSR minister of power and electrification. It consisted of four brief paragraphs. We now quote it in full.

"The USSR Ministery of Power and Electrification reports that the questions raised in the letter from the team leaders at the Ekibastuzenergostroy Turst have been examined.

"The ministry has taken measures to strengthen the Ekibastuzenergostry Trust's material and technical base and to enlist construction organizations from other parts of the country to assist the trust.

"The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has planned measures to accelerate the solution of questions of reinforcing the collectives of construction and assembly organizations and allocating additional construction equipment for the development of the Ekibastuzenergostry Trust's base.

"On the basis of the results of 1985, the Main Administration for the Construction of Power Systems in the East has examined the trust's production and financial-economic activity and exposed gross violations in its economic activity. On the basis of the results of the examination a number of the trust's leading workers have been dismissed."

Such a document can scarcely be called a serious reply to criticism. Six months have passed since the team leaders' letter was published and the effect of the "planned measures" has been that the situation at the construction site has become even more complex. Judge for yourselves. For the seven GRES-2 power units in Ekibastuz to begin operating in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the Ekibastuzenergostroy Trust has to complete construction and assembly work worth R160 million a year, whereas last year it only managed R60 million. Even now the trust is lacking 7,000 workers, essential equipment, and planning and budget documentation. The trust cannot recruit extra staff -- there is nowhere for people to live. The housing waiting list for Ekibastunzenergostroy cadre workers still stands at 2,500 people and there is not a single place in the hostels. The trust, which has already celebrated its 10th anniversary, lacks clinics, a young pioneer camp, even its own administrative building.

The result of all this lack of coordination is that the 7-month target at facilities of the GRES-2 is only 30 percent fulfilled and for the trust as a whole is only 29 percent fulfilled.

Let us try to clarify the minister's optimistic assurances. It is planned to assign several thousand power industry construction workers from Kuybyshevgidroenergostroy and Kamgesenergostroy to Ekibastuz. In other words, a complete repetition of the sorry story of the construction of GRES-1, when the station was built in a rush, by means of short cuts, and disregarding the set schedule. And with a large amount of incomplete work which resulted in major losses. All this work is planned at the sectoral headquarters but meanwhile the "Ekibastuzenergostroy" teams are sent to other construction projects outside Kazakhstan, and some collectives are scattered among dozens of sites within 40-km radius. Of 430 members of the republic's shock Komsomol detachment more than 100 have already left because of bad working conditions or lack of consumer facilities. Work to provide the basic amenities has still not been finished at GRES-2 and the installation of more complex engineering networks has not yet begun. Scarcely 1,000 workers are employed here instead of the planned 6,000.

It is clear to everyone that a settlement for operational workers near the future GRES is essential. One has indeed been planned, R11 million have been allocated for it, but only a few tens of thousands of rubles have been assimilated. The ground floors of two apartment blocks have been built -- but because of shoddy work are being torn down.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Power and Electrification goes on increasing the plans regardless of any of this. It was decided purely on impulse that the 1,500 kilovolt "Ekibastuzskaya" substation was "near completion" -- even though it had no engineering backup.

The ministry's meager answer contains not a word on any of this. Or, indeed, on many other very significant matters. For example, on the structure of the main contracting organization, which as utterly failed to keep up with the situation at the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex. [paragraph continues]

Or on the problems of combating the smoke from the GRES-1 smokestacks in Ekibastuz, which threatens to become a real hazard.

All of this justifies us in saying that the Ministry of Power and Electrification's reply is, in essence, a purely formal one. When will concrete, fundamental measures be taken to rectify the situation in the construction of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex?

UZBEK FIRST SECRETARY REPLIES TO IZVESTIYA ITEM

PM291044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Editorial Office report under the "Following Up IZVESTIYA Article" rubric: "'The Third Circle' (Issue No. 95): Sanatorium for All"]

[Text] The article dealt with excesses in the design and use of the first block of the "Uzbekistan" Sanatorium in Kislovodsk.

The editorial office has received a letter on this matter from I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, in which he says:

The satirical article entitled "The Third Circle," published by IZVESTIYA in issue No. 95, was examined at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on 9 July 1986 and the criticism was adcknowledged to be correct.

Serious violations were indeed committed in the use of the first block of the Uzbekistan Sanatorium in the city of Kislovodsk. The block, commissioned in 1983, was lavishly appointed in line with the concept of the former republic leadership for the use of a limited group of officials. Its 26 wards, with a usable area of 1,200 cubic meters, were laid out to accommodate a mere 44 occupants. The Uzbek SSR Health Ministry's Fourth Main Administration failed to adopt the requisite measures to make rational use of the block right up to the time of the satirical article's appearance. As a result, the block's planned utilization never exceeded 55-70 percent from the time it began operation.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau made a principled assessment of the pernicious practices in allocating places and using the sanatorium and severely reprimanded Comrade S.U. Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Commission on the Fourth Main Administration at the Uzbek SSR Health Ministry, and Comrade S.M. Bakhramov, republic health minister, and instructed them to eliminate the excesses in the first block within 3 months.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Administration of Affairs has been ordered to strictly monitor the allocation of sanatorium places and ensure that they are allocated proportionately among enterprises, organizations, and departments."

SCIENTIST DISCUSSION OM RADIATION SAFETY REPORTED

PM271540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Professor V. Ivanov, representative of the "Radiation Safety" section at the State Committee for Science and Technology and AUCCTU Scientific Council, and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor B. Pakhomov: "The Way to Safety. Chernobyl AES: Scientists' Commentary]

[Text] Scientific and technical progress creates unprecedented opportunities for improving people's living standards, developing their culture, and solving mankind's global problems. Yet at the same time difficult problems are associated with it.

On the one hand, the creation of new materials, technological processes, and monitoring means, the use of electronics and automation, and computerization make it possible to substantially improve the safe operation of all technical devices. On the other hand the growing abundance of highly complex high-power technical means creates a certain degree of risk. The "price" of even a single accident is growing sharply. As for the military application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, that danger threatens the very existence of civilization on earth. The automation of missile complexes and the space-based means under development in the United States creates the threat of a nuclear catastrophe resulting from a technical failure in control systems.

The Chernobyl AES accident has vividly illustrated the significance of the safety problem not only on the practical level but on the fundamental methodology level. And although we are justified, for instance, in talking about the need to spread computer literacy, broad circles of the population nonetheless have a tangible sense today of the shortcomings in their knowledge with regard to the initial principles of solving the problem of the safety of technical devices. This situation has been deliberately exploited by Western propaganda, whipping up slanderous fabrications about what happened in Chernobyl and attempting to create a hostile attitude to the USSR in their countries' peoples and to thwart the adoption of decisions on the proposals we have put forward to ban nuclear, space, and chemical weapons and reduce conventional arms.

The utilization of the achievements of nuclear physics in many spheres of the national economy has become an inalienable part of technical progress. At the same time nuclear equipment and technology -- like any other technology -- require well-conceived safety measures.

When the first nuclear reactors were commissioned and the nuclear industry started developing apace, the number of people professionally connected with ionizing radiation increased substantially. Antiradiation protection for workers in the nuclear industry and the entire population became an independent research sphere intensively studied by specialists. Physicists, medics, biologists, chemists, and mathematicians have been involved in this work.

During operation a nuclear reactor -- whatever its design -- is a source of radiation and produces a large amount of material as the result of the decay of radioactive fuel. Being highly radioactive, this waste is a potential danger to the environment and man. Ensuring the safe operation of nuclear reactors is a special scientific and technical task.

Under the influence of radiation complex biochemical processes take place in living organisms leading ultimately to changes which are termed radiation effects. In some cases they can be seen as useful, in others as harmful and even dangerous. The useful effects include, for instance, the destruction of cancer tumors during radiation therapy.

In general, the radiation effect is in proportion to the amount of radiation energy absorbed by living tissue. Applied to the unit mass of a substance, this energy represents the irradiation dose, which is a measurement both of the effect of radiation on a living organism and of the danger, if the effect is unfavorable. The reaction of biological tissues and organisms as a whole to irradiation is determined not only by the strength of the dose but by its duration, its dispersion throughout the organism's organs and tissues, the makeup of the ionizing radiation, and so forth.

The "gray" is the currently accepted unit of dosage. One gray equals one joule of absorbed energy per kilogram of substance. The "roentgen" is also used for X-ray and gamma radiation. Without going into scientific subtleties, let us say that for living tissue 1 gray approximates to 100 roentgens.

All life on earth is and always has been subject to irradiation. This is the so-called background radiation, which has two components: naturally-occurring background radiation and man-made background radiation produced by technical activity. Naturally occurring background radiation depends on cosmic rays and naturally radioactive substances contained in the earth, the water, the air, and the entire biosphere. From naturally occurring background radiation everyone on earth receives an annual dose roughly equivalent to 100 milliroentgens, which amounts to around 0.01 milliroentgens per hour.

Unfavorable consequences of irradiation may arise in two different situations: as the result of short-lived exposure to high-intensity radiation or as the result of relatively prolonged exposure to low doses of radiation. Severe irradiation occurs during accidents. That was the case during the Chernobyl AES accident, when some of the personnel who were at the station at the moment of the accident and firemen fighting the blaze were in a severely irradiated area. As a result some of them developed radiation sickness, including acute cases. The severe irradiation produced during an accident is spatially limited [avariynoye ostroye oblucheniye ogranicheno v prostranstvye], just as the intensity of the radiation falls rapidly as one moves further away from the source.

Exposure to small doses of radiation produces effects that by the laws of probability appear in only a small number of people. Probability effects (we shall call them that) are indirect consequences of irradiation that occur on a chance basis. Their severity does not depend on dose; increased doses merely increase the probability of their appearance. Established radiation safety norms are such that observance of these norms entirely rules out radiation sickness and the risk of probability effects is so small as to be imperceptible.

As has already been said, the effect of small doses on living organisms is governed by statistical probability. This means that possible radiation effects occur randomly and can only be detected by statistical methods when large groups of people are exposed to radiation. Even naturally occurring background raditation creates a certain probability greater than zero that there will be indirect unfavorable consequences. Nonetheless, we are talking about virtually total safety from radiation. How is that to be understood?

The annual probability of contracting leukemia as a result of naturally occurring background radiation is estimated at one in every million people per year. At the same time, with average life expectancy being 70, approximately 14,000 people die per million every year. So we can say that naturally occurring background radiation is the cause of 1 of those 14,000 deaths a year. Smoking, for instance, is much more dangerous. Estimates based on numerous observations show that the annual risk of death from smoking-related diseases (including lung cancer) is 500 per million smokers. Consequently, smoking is 10 times more dangerous than a 50-fold increase in naturally occurring background radiation.

In the light of this it is understandable that the measures taken under conditions of the increased naturally occurring background radiation in certain regions of the Ukraine and Belorussian as a result of an accident are aimed at reducing the probability effects of the risk. The reduced time spent in the open, the cleaning of dust from clothes, shoes, and buildings, the circumspect use of certain foodstuffs, and the taking of certain medicaments are all measures to restrict the probability mechanism of the effect of low radiation levels on people -- that is, they reduce the level of risk and bring it closer to the level of the usual extremely low risk associated with naturally occurring background radiation.

In assessing the degree to which nuclear power is safe, we would point out that conventional power stations are approximately 100 times more powerful than nuclear power stations and pollute the environment with harmful waste, including radioactive waste. (Needless to say, we are not talking about accident situations). The fact is that coal contains a radioactive carbon isotope which is discharged with steam. Replacing coal-based power stations with nuclear power stations not only makes the air cleaner but reduces radioactive pollution.

The risk arising during usual normal operation should be differentiated from the risk associated with the possibility of accidents. Scientific and technical progress and cultural development as a whole create through their joint influence rich possibilities for substanitally improving the safety of technical devices. Nonetheless there is a certain tendency for the "price" paid by society even for individual accidents to increase, which is obvious in the example of Chernobyl.

The scientific approach to protection against accidents should also be based on a sober assessment of the degree of risk. An accident of the type which occured at Bhopal (India) at an enterprise belonging to the Union Carbide multinational clearly illustrates the selfish approach in the capitalist world to the problem of technical safety. Some people gain economic advantages while others shoulder the risk of accidents. The most vivid and dangerous example of this kind of trend is the arms race unleashed by imperialism -- the monopoly's profits threaten to produce mass deaths and destroy material and spiritual assets.

The socialist community is developing new technology for the sake of mankind. This is also determined by the criteria of permissible risk: The risk associated with the use of new equipment of technology must be less than the risk created by old equipment or technology. Only then does scientific and technical progress ensure not only increased production intensification but a steadily growing level of safety for mankind.

ORENBURG OBLAST CORRUPTION CASE EXPOSED

PM281310 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Aug 86 P 4

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office]

[Text] The Prosecutor's Office has instituted criminal proceedings against a group of Orenburg Oblast agricultural workers and officials at the Orskiy meat cannery.

The investigation established that leaders of the Orenburgskiy Rayon's "Orenburgskiy" Kolkhoz and Oktyabrskiy Rayon's Kashirin and Popov Kolkhozes and the chairman of the latter rayon's Kuybyshev Kolkhoz, with the object of creating the appearance of well-being and successful activity in meeting targets for meat supplies to the state, criminally conspired with workers at the Orskiy meat cannery, who, in exchange for bribes, overstated the weight of livestock supplied to the state. The state plan was thus "met" by means of overreporting and bribery. The bribes were relayed via senior farm officials, for the most part, the chief animal specialists. A total of R84,000 was handed over.

The funds necessary to pay the bribes was stolen by drawing up fictitious documents for cattle purchases from the population, fictitious orders for construction work, and the sale of feed concentrate to private individuals. The "Orenburgskiy" Kolkhoz alone stole 300,000 metric tons of this feed to sell to private individuals for money which it then paid in bribes to meat cannery workers.

More than R45,000 in cash has been confiscated from the accused, savings bank deposits totaling R80,152 have been seized, and property worth R126,889 has been distrained.

Thus instead of properly organizing the work of fattening and maintaining livestock on the farms entrusted to them the leaders embarked on a different, "easier" path -- a path of malfeasance, misrepresentation, and bribery. They got their just deserts.

The Orenburg Oblast Court ruled that former sovkhoz directors Mikhaylov, Kulsiitov, and Rezayev, former kolkhoz chairman Shchavelayev, and other officials on the farms be sentenced to long prison terms.

A number of workers at the Orenburgskiy meat cannery were also convicted of bribery. The loss occasioned the state by the criminals' actions has been fully recovered.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office and its organs will be stepping up their efforts to stop misrepresentation, bribery, and other abuses of office. The full force of Soviet law will be brought to bear in the struggle against them.

UZBEK OFFICIALS DEBATE MULTISHIFT WORK SYSTEM

NC281138 Taskent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] As stressed in the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, production can be intensified by shortening the time required to repair machine parts and by upgrading the capacity of the machinery employed. Introducing two or three work shifts in industry is one of the ways to achieve this objective.

This was discussed during a seminar held in Tashkent under that chairmanship of Comrade Ikramov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The participants in the seminar and the secretaries of oblast, rayon, and city party committees, the republic's ministers, and the leaders of industrial unions shared the expertise gained in the preparatory work undertaken to introduce a multishift work system. the conferees noted the (?continuing discussion) on the entire conplex of interrelated problems in the field which should be resolved [words indistinct].

There is a need at present for more electricity and raw materials. This requires a reorganization in production [words indistinct]. The city economy -- particularly the transportation sector -- must be restructured in accordance with the changes being effected. The work of [word indistinct] general food processing factories, and consumer service establishments must be coordinated. The [words indistinct] system should be applied in the case of the employees of the [word indistinct] establishments.

The conferees expressed approval of the experience gained by party and soviet organizations in the introduction of the multishift work system in industrial factories, and stressed the importance of applying this system throughout Uzbekistan, taking local (?needs) into consideration.

Comrades Lapkov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Agayev, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and Karimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium anc chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee, participated in the seminar.

ARTICLE ANALYZES HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

PM291234 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Keeping a Strict Account of the Harvest"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: As of 25 August, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 65.6 million hectares and threshed on 60.8 million hectares, representing 93 precent of the cut total. The quantities procured amounted to 66.5 million metric tons of hay, 66.3 million metric tons of haylage, 55.3 million metric tons of silage, and 4.8 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated feeds. The harvesting of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes and the pulling of flax continue. Fall plowing has been carried out on 17.9 million hectares of fields, and 6.5 million hectares have been sown to winter crops.

The August package of field work involves the most diverse and most strenuous activities. Nothing here is of secondary importance. The main task now is to gather and safely store everything that has been grown, lay in a reserve of good-quality seeds, prepare well for the winter, and lay sound foundations for the future harvest. Of course, particular importance among all concerns now attaches to the concern for grain.

Today the center of harvesting work has shifted beyond the Urals, to the virgin land steppes of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. Crop farmers virtually everywhere have either completed or are approaching completion of the threshing of early grain crops, and now the harvesting and transportation units are moving to the wheat fields.

A fast pace is today the main factor in the grain fields. After all, grain threshing in Kazakhstan's main grain-growing regions alone has to be carried out on an area in excess of 17 million hectares. Furthermore, wheat on 5.5 million hectares of the republic's fields is cultivated by means of intensive techniques. This alone should account for an increas of at least 3.3 million metric tons in the gross grain harvest. Each hectare intensively cultivated fields in Kazakhstan's southern oblasts, where harvesting is basically completed, yielded an additional 6-8 quintals of grain. There can be no question that the reduction of the time taken for gathering and the improved quality of threshing had an effect there. You would think that this very fact would be taken first and foremost into account by the organizers of the harvest in northern and northeastern oblasts.

Unfortunately, relying on outside help, people in some places have been careless regarding the utilization of their own production resources. It is true that much has been corrected in the last few days. For example, on of IZVESTIYA's agricultural reveiws criticized the poor preparations for grain transportation by drivers from the Aktyubinsk trucking administration. The republican Ministry of Motor Transport has taken measures.

Nonetheless, thousands of reapers, combine harvesters, and tractor trailers in Turgay, Aktyubinsk, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, and Uralsk Oblasts still cannot join in harvesting work as a result of defects. The republic had planned to prepare 2,000 storage bunkers and to reconstruct 600 mechanized threshing floors before the onset of harvesting, but in many rayons these plans were, simply not fulfilled. Apparently some oblasts were not expecting any outside help. Many Turgay Oblast rayons show inadequate concern to organize daily life and create normal working conditions for machine operators arriving for the harvest, while in Kokchetav Oblast's Parizhskaya Kommuna and Privolnyy Sovkhozes, despite the shortage of machine operators, the combine harvester operators from the Ukraine proved to be such "unexpected" guests that they had to be sent to other farms.

Our newspaper has reported on many occasions shortcomings in preparations for harvesting. It seems, however, that these reports failed to reach the republican State Agro-industrial Committee and the oblast agro-industrial committees.

It must be emphasized that Kazakhstan occupies a special position in the country as regards the production of commodity grain: Its farms send to the state granaries up to 65-70 percent of the gross grain harvest. Major measures to boost stability of the republic's grain-growing economy were laid down in a resolution adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. The new economic machinery for management of the agro-industrial complex and a good harvest in the fields will make it possible to take a significant step forward already in the first year of the 5-year plan period.

The contribution to be made by crop farmers from the Transurals region and West Siberia to the country's grain feed resources promises to be weighty. Thousands of grain-growing collectives there have embarked on harvesting in an organized fashion. Work in Chelyabinsk, Tyumen, Omsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts, however, is progressing slowly. There are reports of poor work quality and other omissions. In Altay, for example, workers in the Ust-Pristanskiy grain reception center still have no clear idea of which fields will be sending them durum and strong wheat. Inspection teams from the newspaper ALTAYSKAYA PRAVDA brought to light poor preparation of mechanized threshing floors and equipment and losses of grain. It is important to learn from such instances. Every ear of wheat is precious.

Every ear of wheat is hard to grow. Crop farmers in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics have seen this for themselves yet again. Rainfall hindered work to a large extent.

Grain and pulse crops were threshed on only 1.5 million hectares on farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone last week. Even though the pace of harvesting is higher than a year ago, there are no grounds for remaining satisified with this. Especially in view of the fact that only 32 percent of corn has been gathered in the Non-Chernozem Zone, that only 40.8 percent of fiber flax has been pulled, that potato lifting is still to come, and that more than one-half of the area has not been sown to winter crops.

Grain procurement continues. Already 23 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. Compared with last year, purchases of strong, valuable, and durum wheat grain are one-third higher.

Meanwhile, the gathering of grain corn is under way in the country's south. Sunflowers are ripening 7-10 days earlier than usual. They are being harvested in the Kuban and in Odessa, Crimean, and Nikolayev Oblasts. Flax has been pulled on 595,000 hectares. Potato and vegetable deliveries to state resources are gathering pace. The laying in of feed continues. Some 1.5 million metric tons more hay has been procured, for example, and the haylage procurement plan has been fulfilled.

Every day's work in the fields is precious now. Everyone must remember this.